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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATION

Distinguish Between the Right and the Wrong Line and Pay Intensive Attention to the Quality of Teaching

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1972)

In January last year, the Party branch of Shach'eng Middle School of Huailai hsien, Hopei Province sent an educational revolution investigation group made up of members of the workers propaganda team, cadres and teachers to visit the factories and rural areas in the neighborhood to ascertain the work conditions of graduates in factories and villages. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants generally said, "Students graduated in the past few years combine a high political consciousness with good performance in labor. The only drawback is that they are a bit short on scientific and cultural knowledge." Many graduates also said, "Fundamental cultural knowledge falls short of the needs of the three major revolutionary movements because of its inadequacy." This problem aroused the immediate attention of the Party branch of the school.

Better Teaching Quality and "Intellectual Education First"

Having regard to what was reflected by the masses, the Party branch of Shach'eng Middle School seriously examined the problems existing in regard to the quality of teaching in the light of the teaching practice at the previous stage. They found that after the criticism of the revisionist educational line for "intellectual education first," some teachers came under the influence of "politics may dominate other fields." In the classroom, they dared not talk about cultural knowledge for fear that in trying to improve teaching quality they might tumble down onto the old road of "intellectual education first." Under the influence of the idea of "schooling being useless," some students erroneously thought that "to acquire cultural knowledge or not is inconsequential." Though the school leadership had long discovered

such a situation, it dared not ask of the teachers and students for a higher quality of teaching and for a time slackened leadership over teaching. This seriously affected the quality of teaching.

Therefore, the teachers and students were organized to hold a study class to study Chairman Mao's teachings such as "The relationship between redness and expertness and between politics and professional affairs is a unity of two opposites." Everyone was led to recall the history of two-line struggle in the school and to make a clear line of distinction between improvement of teaching quality and "intellectual education first" from the high plane of line struggle. Through making repeated analyses and comparisons, everyone ascertained the fundamental differences between better teaching quality and "intellectual education first" where aims, content, and methods were concerned.

By spreading "politics may dominate other fields" without calling for the improvement of teaching quality, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type actually promote "elimination of intellectual education." "Intellectual education first" and "elimination of intellectual education," though different in form, share the same objective. They are both associated with a vain attempt to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

Therefore, it is a revolutionary need to persevere in putting proletarian politics in command, striving for better teaching, learning proper socialist cultural lessons and improving the quality of teaching energetically. It is an educational line fundamentally different from "intellectual education first" by which teachers give sole attention to professional affairs without bothering about politics, and give sole attention to students' study effort without bothering about the ideological side.

With the line clearly drawn, the broad masses of teachers and students enhanced their consciousness of giving better instruction and receiving better socialist cultural lessons for the revolution. To improve the quality of teaching, the school re-established a teaching and research group to carry out teaching and research activities on related subjects. Teachers were organized to pursue further studies professionally. The practice of preparing lessons collectively was followed, with the old leading the new and the new encouraging the old. The professional level of new and old teachers was raised. Some sections boldly did away with the integration of textbook formalist theory with practice and cut out the scholastic problems involved in textbooks and put in necessary fundamental theory instead. Meanwhile, the leading cadres penetrated deep into the midst of the classroom to listen to lectures and personally check up teachers' performance in teaching and students' performance in study. They also personally gave lectures and took the lead in practice. The initiative was seized in improving the quality of teaching.

Integration of Theory and Practice and "Replacing Study with Work Practice"

Should middle school students lay the emphasis on study in the three major revolutionary movements or take the study of classroom book knowledge a

the focus? This point touched off a heated debate in Shach'eng Middle School. Some teachers and students held that studying in the three major revolutionary movements helped integration of theory and practice and that students should lay emphasis on study in the three major revolutionary movements. If classroom book knowledge was taken as the main emphasis, it would mean following the previous old road of separation of theory from practice.

Under the influence of this viewpoint, some teachers and students thought that the more time given to "going outdoors and inviting people over" the further they could go in the revolution. As a result, they did not seriously seek the integration of teaching with the three major revolutionary movements. Instead, "study is replaced with work practice." Necessary classroom teaching was neglected. This interfered with the students' study of fundamental knowledge and their training in basic skills.

Later, an incident set everyone to deep thinking. A student went to the soldering workshop of the school-run factory to learn things. The master worker let him draw the proper "soldering" lines on an iron sheet according to the size required. He succeeded only after the teacher gave him another lecture on the law and application of the ratio of the corresponding sides of two similar triangles.

From this, everyone came to understand that to neglect classroom teaching and lay one-sided emphasis on involvement in practice was incompatible with the principle of integrating theory with practice and that this would only lead to the evil road of "replacing study with practice." Therefore, the Party branch organized everyone to re-study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take study as the emphasis and at the same time learn something else." The fallacious views of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were criticized. Everyone clearly understood that the teaching method of combining theory with practice was one put forward on the basis of Marxist epistemology and the law, "From practice to knowledge, again from knowledge to practice," and that "replacing study with work practice" was prompted by narrow empiricism with knowledge confined to the stage of one-sided and superficial perception. It excluded an understanding of things in all their aspects and in their essence.

To integrate theory with practice is to acquire an all-round understanding and a deeper understanding of theoretical knowledge. "To replace study with work practice" is basically to do away with theory and take nothing but perceptual knowledge as being reliable. Therefore, to lay one-sided emphasis on theory to the neglect of practice or to lay one-sided stress on practice to the neglect of theory is wrong in either case. In combining teaching with the three major revolutionary movements, "to go outdoors and invite people over" is necessary. But middle school education is the foundation-laying stage. Classroom teaching and acquirement of book knowledge should be taken as emphasis to insure a proper grasp of fundamental knowledge and proper training in basic skills on the part of students.

After the drawing of a clear line of demarcation between integration of theory and practice and "replacing study with work practice," the Party branch further aroused the broad masses of teachers and students to combine

practice with a summing-up in teaching and to handle correctly the relations between "taking study as the main emphasis" and "learning at the same time something else" and between theory and practice and handle correctly the relations between "study" and "work practice" in learning from workers, peasants and soldiers. The quality of teaching was improved considerably.

Rational Regulations and Systems and "Control, Strangling and Suppression"

In the spring of last year, the broad masses of teachers of this school had a strong demand for the formulation of some necessary regulations and systems and the establishment of a proletarian new teaching order. But some people said, "Don't bother about those conventions. If a bad job is one, it is again a case of control, strangling and suppression."

Are regulations and systems required for the proletarian revolution? What is the difference between new regulations and systems and the previous practice of "control, strangling and suppression?" The Party branch organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Discipline is a guarantee of the implementation of the line" and "Anarchism is incompatible with the people's interests and wishes." Everyone was made to realize that without proletarian regulations and systems, we cannot guarantee the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and cannot overcome anarchist interference with the educational revolution. Proletarian regulations and systems aim at serving the thorough implementation of the Party's educational guideline and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause while the previous practice of "control, strangling and suppression" served the revisionist rule over schools. Proletarian regulations and systems are derived from the masses and go back to the masses and are compatible with the interests and wishes of the broad masses of teachers and students. The previous practice of "control, strangling and suppression" was a spiritual shackle imposed on teachers and students opposed by the great majority of teachers and students.

In the enforcement of regulations and systems, the proletarian has all along paid attention to the central link of ideological education and persevered in putting proletarian politics in command and carrying out positive education and patient persuasion in a continuous effort to raise the consciousness of the teachers and students in regard to regulations and systems. The previous practice of "control, strangling and suppression" imposed punishment on revolutionary teachers and students. These two sharply different sets of regulations and systems serve two different classes. Without the proletarian new educational order, Chairman Mao's educational revolutionary line cannot be carried out firmly.

How were the new regulations and systems established? The Party branch organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching "one divides into two." This teaching was taken as a weapon in making an analysis of previous regulations and systems. Everyone realized that something rational in previous regulations and systems was evolved through long practice by the

masses and reflective of the objective laws of things to a certain degree. This something was absorbed critically. It helped considerably toward the establishment of new regulations and systems.

With awareness heightened, the Party branch aroused the broad masses of teachers and students to a full discussion and analysis. Concerning those previous regulations and systems, in line with the principle, "Remove the dross and keep the cream," the "study background system," "attendance system," "teaching system," "examination and approval system," "students' promotion and non-promotion system," "system combining the study of industry and agriculture," "teaching-study assessment system," etc., were resumed and experimentally carried out.

After the establishment of rational regulations and systems, this school further arouses the activism of the broad masses of teachers and students. The students' organizational discipline is strengthened. Their attendance rate has risen. Gradually shaping up is a new style of studying assiduously for the revolution. Preparation of lessons by teachers and teaching research activity are put on a regular basis. The previous state in which everyone followed his own rule in teaching, demands were not uniform and progress was uneven is overcome. This helps considerably toward the improvement of teaching quality. (By Sha Chung 沙中 and Ch'en Kuang 晨光).

* * *

Pay Attention to Students' Calligraphic Training

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1972)

To pay attention to penmanship practice and cultivate a good hand-writing habit for students is an important part of basic middle and primary school language training.

In correcting students' exercises, many teachers often get upset over the scribbled or wrongly written characters.

Scribbling may have an ill effect on the application of a language. Sometimes, a difference of a single character makes a world of difference to the meaning of a sentence. An unexpected serious loss may result therefrom.

Where lies the cause of scribbling on the part of many students?

As far as the students are concerned, there is a lack of attention ideologically, and an unwillingness to exert themselves in this respect. Some students think nothing of scribbled writing or the missing of a stroke, so long as they can recognize what they have written.

The students' inclination toward a scribbly hand is also linked wit the failure to impose strict demands on language teaching. Generally speak language teachers are relatively attentive to penmanship practice but they are usually strict with lower-grade students and lax with higher-grade students in their demands. Some others are concerned solely with the ideological content of what is written by students. To them, scribbling matters little. Teachers of other subjects often think only of the assignments completed by students and nothing of scribbled or wrongly written characters therein. Some teachers (language ones included) are also inclined to scribb on the blackboard or scribble in correcting school assignments. This helps toward the development of a "bad style of writing" on the part of students.

How should this phenomenon be changed?

In my opinion, we must first strengthen ideological education for the students. Though involving certain knowledge such as ordering of charact strokes, hand-writing is mainly a problem of rectifying the study attitude an fostering a good habit. It is suggested that in promoting and fostering the students' study style of driving hard and getting down to earth, various schools regard the hand-writing problem as part of the concrete content of teaching.

Second, for middle and primary school students of all classes, fundamental language training should be combined with attention to penmanship practice, with plans properly worked out and strictly carried out. This is to lay a good foundation for students. For primary school language teaching, the training of students in the ability to write characters with orderly and properly placed strokes and the fostering of a correct writing habit should be taken as an important measure. Middle schools should pay no less attention to students' hand-writing practice.

Third, Chairman Mao teaches us, "The problem of educational reform is mainly one involving teachers." Teachers of various subjects and language teachers in particular must set themselves up as models, inspire their students by words and deeds, set themselves strict demands, and play an exemplary role when writing on the blackboard and in correcting school assignments.

Fourth, a school is an organ for the training of a new generation and an important position for creating a fine writing style. For all hand-written materials in school, a neat and clear hand should be strived for. For students to be placed in the midst of an environment as such and long conditioned to its sights and sounds--this goes a long way toward the formation of a good habit.

(By Hsü Yen-p'ing 許言平 , a teacher of Yungan commune, Tsao-chuang municipality, Shantung Province)

* * *

MANPOWER

Make Very Economical Use of Labor Resources

- Investigation on the tapping of potentials of labor resources and the raising of productivity of labor in Chiangan Locomotive Section

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 28, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must make very economical use of our reserve of labor force and material resources and make every effort to guard against waste," the broad masses of workers and staff members of the Chiangan locomotive section under the Wuhan Railway Sub-bureau pay full attention to tapping the potentials of labor and raising labor productivity in the course of carrying out transportation and have scored excellent results in this concern. In 1971, as compared with the results of 1969, the transportation of goods handled by this section increased by 53.6 percent, the number of workers and staff members increased by only 5 percent but labor productivity rose by 46.2 percent. In 1971, nine of the 13 items of major targets of production carried out by this locomotive section surpassed the highest level of the past. Among them, productivity of labor was raised by 21.7 percent. In the first eight months of this year, the level of production of this section rose again as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year.

In the course of tapping the potentials of labor and raising the productivity of labor, the Chiangan locomotive section went through some struggle. At first, when the volume of transportation increased by a big margin, some comrades held that "there must be additional manpower in order to increase production, otherwise the task could not be accomplished." Other comrades did not agree with this opinion. They said: "To accomplish the tasks of transportation which are becoming heavier and more complicated, we should chiefly rely on the tapping of potentials of labor within the enterprise and solve the problem by the method of raising the productivity of labor."

To solve this problem, the Party committee of this section repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and, at the same time, went deeply into the workshops and the workers' groups and squads to make investigation and study conscientiously. In the course of investigation, they made a comparison of two things. One was that: On one occasion, the leading organization of the higher level wanted this locomotive section to spare 50 conductors and 5 locomotives in aid of a fraternal unit. At that time, the task of transportation was very heavy. Some cadres were afraid that their productive tasks could not be accomplished if their section had to spare so many people and locomotives at one time. But the workers bravely took this heavy load. They adopted the method of strengthening socialist cooperation, raising the efficiency of operation of the locomotives, etc., thereby perfectly accomplishing the tasks of transportation. The other was that: In 1969, the labor force of this section increased by 19.8 percent as compared with that in 1966. But

at that time, as a result of the influence of anarchical ideas, production management was in a mess. Subsequently, the year's total volume of transportation was only 96.6 percent of that of 1966, and labor productivity also dropped by 19.4 percent.

These two cases made the Party committee of this section learn this very deeply: The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. Providing that management of labor force is strengthened and the potentials of labor are tapped fully, it will be possible to raise the productivity of labor and to increase production without having to increase manpower or by increasing power only slightly; otherwise, production may not necessarily increase even if there is more manpower. After that, this locomotive section took the strengthening of the management of the labor force and the tapping of potentials of labor as an important problem in running an enterprise well and made strenuous efforts to raise labor productivity.

The Chiangan locomotive section chiefly adopted the following methods in tapping potentials of labor and raising labor productivity:

(1) By reducing non-productive personnel and reinforcing the first line of production. Around 1970, non-productive personnel and workers detached from production accounted for 24.6 percent of the total number of workers and staff members of the whole section. In the past couple of years, the section leadership adopted measures incessantly to reduce the non-productive personnel and reinforce the first line of production with labor which did not have to be detached from production.

First, the leaders penetratingly criticized the reactionary fallacies such as "politics may over-rule anything else" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, perseveringly put proletarian politics in command of production, persistently made revolution during spare time, and adhered to the policy of carrying out literary, sports and propaganda activities among the workers and staff members on a small scale, in a decentralized manner and only during spare time.

Second, the administrative structure was simplified and administrative personnel were reduced in accordance with the principle of "better troops and simpler administration."

Third, the style of leadership was improved, the leaders were encouraged to work with their own hands and workers engaged in productive tasks were not transferred to do non-productive tasks. The Party committee also laid down clearly that: Transfer of workers from productive tasks must as a rule be first approved by the Party committee. Thanks to the adoption of these measures, by the end of this year, non-productive personnel of the whole section was reduced to only 9.6 percent of the total number of workers and staff members.

(2) By strengthening education in ideology and political line and drawing up strict regulations and systems to arouse the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members for socialism and to increase their labor attendance

rate to a further extent. In the light of the realities, the Party committ of this section organized the workers and staff members of the whlle section to read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line.

Meanwhile, in view of the fact that some people could not strictly obse labor discipline, it mobilized the masses, through study and revolutionary m criticism, to distinguish between proletarian revolutionary discipline and revisionist supervision, control and oppression, and to draw up strict regu- lations and systems, so as to encourage the workers and staff members to observe labor discipline consciously. Effort was made perseveringly to do ideological work patiently and meticulously on the people who violated labor discipline; those who refused to correct their mistakes after repeated education and whose offense was serious were given essential punishment. As a result, labor attendance rate continued to rise in the whole section, reaching 93.7 percent in 1971 and again rising to 94.2 percent in the first half of this year.

(3) By strengthening coordination and tapping potentials of labor In this section, while effort was made to uphold the system governing posts and responsibilities and to educate the broad masses of workers to discharge their duties well, attention was also paid to improving organization of labo and stress put on rational use of labor. Coordination of labor was also effected. Comparatively good results were scored in this concern.

(4) By strengthening technical education and raising the workers' and staff members' technical level, which are taken as an important aspect o the drive to tap potentials of labor and raise the productivity of labor. Effort is made to grasp this aspect conscientiously. While criticizing the wrong idea of "technique is of primary importance," the Party committee of this section also criticized the "theory that technique is useless," encoura the workers and staff members to learn technique for the revolution, and gradually set up a system governing spare-time technical education.

As a result of the upsurge of the workers' and staff members' enthusias in labor and the unfolding of technical education, the whole section attaine a new high level regarding economy of coal, safety, punctuality, and efficie of production. Take the tonnage of goods hauled by the locomotives alone fo example. In two years and more, an extra 8,780,000 tons of goods was haule for the state, representing a saving of 4 locomotives and 40 laborers every day. The whole section saved more than 57,000 tons of coal in the past two years and more.

(5) An important experience of this locomotive section in tapping potentials of labor is to carry out technical innovation and raise the rate of utilization of equipment. With the support of some fraternal units, it self-reliantly made such devices as movable pulley, electric spade, side-mil cutter, and trailer. As a result, the building of the framework of carriag was done in this section and the time for such building was shortened to fiv

days or more as compared with more than 30 days in the past. This greatly heightened the turnover of the locomotives. In the past two years, this locomotive achieved 45 items of technical innovation, subsequently raising efficiency of labor and economizing a great deal of manpower.

- Investigation Group formed by the Wuhan Railway Bureau, the Wuhan Railway Sub-Bureau and NCNA Reporter

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OIL PRODUCTION

The Yench'ang Oilfield

- A report on the inheritance and enhancement of the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle by the workers of Yench'ang Oilfield, Shensi Province

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1972)

In the old revolutionary base in northern Shensi there is an oilfi the Yench'ang Oilfield--developed during the early years. In those extrem hard years of revolutionary war, oilfield workers of an older generation use native manual drills to drill wells, lifted oil up bucket by bucket with a h winch, and used native equipment to extract kerosene, gasoline and paraffin.. Then they used mules to carry these precious products to Yenan and various other border areas in Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia. In this way they rendere distinguished service to the cause of the people's liberation in our country. As a result, this Yench'ang Oilfield is called "Oilfield of Outstanding Service."

Today Yench'ang Oilfield is developed into a comprehensive enterpr capable of prospecting, drilling, extracting and refining. In the meantime the number of oil wells has been increased from several dozen during the ear years of the People's Republic to over 1,000 now. Production of crude oil is developing rapidly as a result of the general adoption of mechanized oper tion to replace yesterday's strenuous manual labor. Output of crude oil an other oil products in 1971 was ten to several dozen times higher than that o 1949. The output of crude oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, etc., durin the first eight months of this year was again increased by more than 10 per- cent as compared with that of the same period last year. The profit obtain during the same period was greater than that of the entire year last year, t quality of products and productivity rose incessantly and the cost as well a raw material consumption has fallen.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses workers in this oilfield repudiated the revisionist line of enterprise opera tion of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and continued to maintain and enhance t Yenan spirit of arduous struggle. On the basis of the characteristic of shallow oil deposits, they designed and manufactured by themselves during th past years various equipment for lifting and pumping oil. This ceaselessly increased the degree of mechanization. They increased native equipment for oil refining according to local conditions as they carried out technical mod fications on modern oil refining equipment. In this way they increased the capacity of crude oil processing by 50 percent. Without relying upon the state to increase production equipment, they practiced self-reliance and in creased the output of crude oil by 70 percent during the past two years. In

this way this oilfield accumulated much good experience for our country in the development of shallow oil deposits with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Leadership of Yench'ang Oilfield has been changed several times during the past decades, but its work style of arduous struggle has never changed. The present leading cadres still live in caves, eat millet, endure hardship and struggle side by side with the masses.

After being transferred to this oilfield last year, Yin Ju-p'ing, secretary of the Party committee of the oilfield, regularly took part in manual labor and humbly learned from the workers and technicians. For the sake of modifying the old oilfield, he went deep into Yench'ang Oilfield, practiced repeatedly with old workers, conducted repeated research with them and finally developed such methods for modifying the oil layers as air injection and water injection, etc. This almost doubled the total output of the old oilfield, which was originally to be abandoned, and turned it into a new oilfield in Yench'ang with the highest oil output.

In July this year when Tuan Ch'ang-ming, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, led the masses to modify their oil refining equipment, he always went to places where working conditions were hard. During a boiler repair he disregarded the danger of a possible collapse of the boiler wall and took the lead in crawling inside. While cleaning the cooling tank he did not mind the dirty mud and oil sediments and was the first to get in. After an arduous struggle of more than a month, they inspected and repaired the equipment, installed the native boiler and guaranteed the incessant increase of crude oil production.

During the years of the revolutionary war, old workers of this oilfield struggled arduously for the sake of winning victory. Today they continue to struggle arduously for the sake of the motherland's socialist construction. Ts'ai Ch'ang-jung, an old master in the mechanical and electrical workshop, was one of the old workers who maintained the good tradition of frugality and economy from the years of war all the way to the present. Once when he was on sick leave, he discovered that the gate of the oil storage tank was loose, spilling oil all over the ground. He felt very hurt and immediately went to tighten the gate. Furthermore, in spite of his illness, he took a bucket and scooped up more than ten buckets of spilled oil ladle by ladle till the ground was clean.

Old workers in this oilfield also regularly used the spirit of arduous struggle to educate the younger generation so as to transmit this revolutionary work style from generation to generation. In the mechanical and electrical workshop there is a planer which has been used for more than 40 years and this serves as the best evidence.

In 1951 when young worker Kuo Chin-ch'eng was first assigned to work as an apprentice at this planer, he thought this worn out machine was unworthy of careful maintenance. But an old master told him about the

history of this machine as he cleaned and polished it carefully. The old master said: In 1936 our Party took great pains to ship this planer from Shanghai to northern Shensi for the arsenal of the Eighth Army to make arms and ammunition to fight the enemy. Later the Party handed this planer to our oilfield and wanted it to help produce more oil in support of the war. Now we should let it continue to contribute to the building of socialism. This is a treasure of the revolution, we must take good care of it. The old master's words moved Kuo deeply. From then on he fell in love with this planer and began to take good care of it.

Eventually it became Kuo Chin-ch'eng's apprentice's turn to use this planer. This apprentice came from a large factory. At the beginning he did not even look at this planer as a machine, much less to take care of it. So Kuo Chin-ch'eng used his own master's words to educate his apprentice and successfully guided him to take good care of the planer like himself. Thanks to the workers' meticulous care generation after generation during the past decades, this old planer is still working normally today. During the cultural revolution the workers invigorated this machine by converting it from out-dated belt transmission to hydraulic transmission.

Upon discovering that some of the young people in the gasoline refining team of the refining workshop did not take good care of the property of the oilfield, old master Hu Chü-ts'ai invited them to his home and gave them a talk about the history of the arduous struggle and development of this oilfield. This made the youths realize that everything in this oilfield was the crystallization of the blood and sweat of the older generation of workers and that they should take good care of it. From then on, whenever the youths saw a valve or a joint on the floor they picked them up one by one and tried to find time to repair them so that they could be used for production again, whereas in the past they would act as if they did not see anything. This year this team scored the greatest achievement in the oilfield in the repair and utilization of unserviceable equipment. Upon seeing this change among the youths Hu Chü-ts'ai said happily: "These are all fine young men!"

Some young workers, when they first came to work in the oilfield, found their work strenuous and could not settle down to their work; but the old workers' examples and patient talks have brought about great spiritual change in them.

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EXEMPLARY HSIEN

Desert-Ringed Oasis Calls Forth Its Youthfulness

- An account of Tunhuang--a learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture advanced unit in Kansu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 2, 1972)

Tunhuang stands at the westernmost tip of the corridor west of the river of Kansu Province. Here on three sides stretch undulating sand, and the remaining side was bordered by the sprawling Sha Mountains. The Tang River flowing through the Ch'ilien Mountains 300 li away feeds over 10,000 mow of land. For so many years, Tunhuang was called a desert-ringed oasis. In the old society, the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes saw water canals falling into disrepair to become a shambles, with many plots of farmland and many villages eaten up by the rolling sand and the oasis diminishing in size year by year.

After liberation, the people of Tunhuang became the masters of the oasis. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they strived to build a new Tunhuang. In enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," the Party organizations at various levels of the whole hsien and the broad masses of cadres and commune members unfolded a penetrating campaign to learn from Tachai. An overall repair of old irrigation canal systems was effected. In areas facing the sandstorm were planted trees and created forests. A year-to-year effort was directed to building strips of land and transforming saline and alkaline land.

This brought forth the youthfulness of this desert-ringed oasis. It became an advanced unit to learn from Tachai in agriculture in Kansu Province. In the six years from 1966 to 1971, average per-mow grain output of Tunhuang hsien surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" year after year. In 1971, average per-mow grain output crossed the "Yellow River" to reach 505 catties. The grain and cotton harvests in the whole hsien this year are expected to be much better than in the previous year.

A More Luxuriant and Leafy Place

Mingshan brigade of Yangchiach'iao commune is bordered on the south by the towering Mingsha Mountains and by sand dunes on the north and the east. In the old society, here the situation was best described by the saying, "Sand carries people bodily away, so per-mow yield reaches only 2 or 3 tou (Chinese pecks)." In succession over 1,000 mow of land and five villages were buried under sand.

In 1964, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Mingshan started learning from Tachai. In the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," they staged an assault on the sandstorm. They first brought under control Ch'enghuang Miao Wan--a wind gap that did the greatest harm. They cut down

sand bars several tens of feet high to open a canal to lead water in. In the sand-churning wind gap were planted trees to build a forest. But peopl did the digging ahead only to have rolling sand do the filling behind. A channel had scarcely been finished when it was filled by sand. Three canal building attempts met with failure. At last, they carried brambles from 50 li away and combined digging with fence-building and the conducting of water with tree-planting. In this way, after eight years of hard struggle, they cracked through seven sand bars and created 33 anti-sand and field-protectin forest belts with a total length of over 70 li. They also planted a 70-odd li stretch of land under sand-holding forests and fruit trees. Fenced in a removed were over 80 sand dunes. Over 600 mow of arable land were reclaime

For a production brigade which in 1964 still counted on the state for t supply of grain and for loans, brigade-wide per-mow grain output in 1970 cro the "Yellow River" and per-mow ginned cotton output came to over 90 catties. In the recent two years, the state was provided with over 300,000 catties of cotton, 70,000 or 80,000 catties of grain and oil-bearing products and over 100,000 catties of fruits.

The Hunan commune over 150 li away from the city of the hsien is a lone tiny green spot in a waste. Here is the "Yangkuan" mentioned by the poets of the T'ang Dynasty in such a line, "To get out of Yangkuan to the west is to leave all friends behind." People said of it, "For 1,000 li around, stretches the desert with scarcely a soul to be seen. Birds in fligh are few and far between as wolves prowl and howl." Now, the crossroads of "Yangkuang" comes with newly built small hydro-electric stations. The hitherto drought-prone and grain-deficient Yangkuang brigade has brought the desert under control. A 10-li-long "sand" channel providing irrigation for over 1,000 mow of land has been built. Over the Takla Makan Desert looms a patch of leafy and green trees. The 30-odd commune member households of this commune's commune-run forest yards doggedly and perseveringly plant tree and create forests for the revolution. Every spring every year they brave sandstorms in tree-planting. Lashing winds uprooted newly planted trees and golden sand filled up canals. Once and again, they do the digging and the replanting. In the past two years, over 50,000 trees were planted every year. After 15 years of hard struggle, they have dressed over 5,000 mow on the desert with forests, more than 2,800,000 trees planted (averaging 13,000 trees every adult or every child). The aim of achieving self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil and meats and vegetables and to spare is achieved. Now, the earliest planted tree belts have thrived and thrust up skyhigh. New forest belts look like a verdant and verdure screen from a distance. A 30-li-long forest belt blocked the north wind gap once threaten ing the Nanhui commune.

Mingshan brigade and Nanhu commune were the microcosm of Tunghua ng hsien's efforts in transforming wasteland, carrying out farmland capital construction and achieving high grain and cotton yields.

On the 200-odd-li-long sand-blown line in Tunhuang hsien with a rural population of only 70,000 and more, over 4,000 trees have been grown to live and thrive, the forest-clad area reaching more than 70,000 mow. Not only is the original cultivable area transformed but also the arable

acreage is expanded by over 50,000 mow. This helps toward a year-to-year rise in grain and cotton output. Timber and fruit are being supplied to the state in ever increasing quantities. Now, in the eight major wind gaps of the whole hsien, layer after layer of "green Great Wall" has appeared or is appearing. This ancient oasis is shaping up into a more luxuriant and leafy place.

Cut Down Sand Bare To Conduct Water

For the desert-ringed Tunhuang, annual rainfall reaches only around 30 m.m. while the evaporation rate is as high as 3,800 m.m. For farmland irrigation, water came mainly from the T'ang River flowing through the Ch'ilien Mountains. In the old society, there was the saying, "Water from the T'ang River is worth its weight in oil. To tap it for farmland irrigation is a source of worry year after year." After liberation, the T'ang River was harnessed to provide more water but in a quantity still falling short of needs with the development of agricultural production. To solve basically the problem of agriculture-required water, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Tunhuang hsien brought along tents and dry provisions to move into the Ch'ilien Mountains on three occasions. A survey was made of the 18 main mountain ditches on the upper reaches of the T'ang River one by one. At last, relatively large sources of water were found in the Tisoyü Canal and the Chatzu Canal at the foot of a snow-clad mountain over 3,000 meters above sea level.

In the spring of 1970, the hsien revolutionary committee led over 500 commune members over here to dig out sand and haul stones in disregard of blinding snow and 40-degree-below-zero numbing cold. A 3-meter-thick layer of ice was broken through to clear up the dam foundation. Sixty days were spent on building two massive anti-flood dams which channelled the water of the two ditches into the T'ang River to increase its flow by 160 percent. But the water of the T'ang River had to find its way through large stretches of wasteland to reach farmland. The canal seepage had all along been a very serious problem. The Party committee of Tunhuang hsien again summed up historical experiences and led the people of the whole hsien in building and transforming the canal systems of the T'ang River in an overall way.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said loftily, "With the spirit of the 'Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," we can cut down the sand bars to lead water in." They worked assiduously, ingeniously removing sand dunes, levelling off sand bars, building dams to dam up water and lining canals with lawns and pebbles. Effective use was made of the flow of the T'ang River. The irrigated area was expanded. Some long deserted fields had been turned into high-yield and stable-yield fields, per-mow wheat output reaching 500 or 600 catties. Now, the whole hsien of Tunhuang has over 1,779 big and small, newly built or repaired canals, with a total length of over 2,000 li. Through these canals, the snow water of the Ch'ilien Mountains was harnessed to feed 18,000 mow of farmland. In 1971, Tunhuang suffered a serious dry spell. The flow of the T'ang River was one quarter as scanty as that in the driest year in history. Because fullest exploitation of irrigation projects was combined with scientific control over water and economical use of water, a

bumper harvest was still wrested in the year of serious drought. Per-mow grain output rose from 460 catties in the preceding year to 505 catties, with the "Yellow River" crossed.

A Wider and Wider Vision

In the past few years, the people of Tunhuang have transformed over 30,000 mow of saline and alkaline land, energetically carried out scientific experiments and introduced scientific farming in a continuous assault on production in depth and width.

The average frost-free period in Tunhuang per year is 160 days. He one-year-one-crop was the usual farming practice. To obtain more grain, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants carried out a farming system reform to turn one crop a year into two harvests a year. After several year of repeated experiments, they summed up advanced experiences about early sowing, shallow plowing and scanty watering and about selection of early-ripenin species, double-cropping strains, etc. In 1971, the hsien revolutionary committee popularized these advanced experiences created by the masses. The double-cropping area of the whole hsien was expanded from several thousand mow in the past to over 23,000 mow. This made for a relatively large increase in total and per-mow grain output.

Mass scientific experiment activity is an eye-opener to people. In the past, some people thought that a per-mow yield of 600 or 700 catties of kaoliang or corn was at its highest. Now, it is not rare for a mow to produce 1,000 catties. Last year, for the 716 mow of corn planted by the No.7 production team of Hsintientai brigade of Wutung commune, a per-mow yield of 1,353 catties was achieved.

Tunhuang of today has made further overall progress in farming, forestry, stock-raising and fishing. Per-mow and total cotton output is up one and eight times respectively compared with before liberation. The total number of animals of various kinds is three times as large as before the liberation. The level of people's livelihood is rising continuously. Rura social purchasing power is 4.4 times as strong as before the liberation.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE

East China Metallurgical Plant Makes Multi-Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Nov. 1, 1972)

a metallurgical plant in east china has added 34 products from multi-use of industrial waste over the past few years.

the kanchou metallurgical plant in kiangsi province manufactured only six products before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. today the plant's products and by-products number forty, including precious metals, chemical raw materials and building materials. the value of these by-products alone produced in the past few years totals 10 million yuan, which is exactly the investment made by the state in the past 15 years since the plant's completion.

the multi-use practice has, in return, brought about an expansion in the output of main products. the plant's output of main products in 1971 was 5.7 times the plant's designed capacity. cost was lowered, productivity raised, and profit increased. recently the plant fulfilled the 1972 state quota for production of its main products three months ahead of schedule.

the plant used to discard much useful solid matter, liquid and gas as waste before the cultural revolution. the workers, cadres and technicins then launched a campaign for multi-use of industrial waste. one of the raw materials has a 50 per cent arsenic content, a very poisonous substance. workers in the plant carried out many experiments and worked out an effective arsenic-recovery system to prevent air pollution. arsenic contents in the smoke from the chimney and in the air inside and outside the workshop are kept at the standards set by the state for labour protection and public health.

groups formed by workers, cadres and technicians closely link scientific research with production at the plant and workshop levels. the process of decomposing metals in the number one workshop discharged a large amount of corrosive chlorine. after working for more than two months and making more than ninety experiments, they installed equipment to recover over 90 per cent of the chlorine, worth one hundred and sixty thousand yuan annually.

the workers of this plant displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they make full use of the potential that existed in the plant for providing the equipment, material and funds needed for multi-purpose use of industrial discharges. last year, in order to recover a certain metal, a new workshop

was needed. the workers cut wild plants in the hills and built the workshop themselves. they did not have firebricks so they dug a smoke passage on the hill slope at the back of the plant and used it as the chimney. they made equipment out of used steel plates. in twenty days, the workshop went into production.

NATIVE MEDICINES

Northwest China Increases Production of Chinese Crude Drugs

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

northwest china has grown thousands of hectares of medicinal herbs and caught and bred deer and musk deer in large numbers in recent years to develop plant and animal medicines.

with its hills and plateaus, the multi-national northwest china abounds in herbs, hundreds of them of medicinal value, including rhizoma cyperi in shensi, boxthorn fruit in ningsia, tang-kuei in kansu, rhubarb in chinghai and fritillary in sinkiang.

the need for chinese drugs has grown following the expansion of medical and health work, especially the rapid development of medical service in the people's communes. the cultivation of wild plants and the domestication of wild animals have been taken up by the masses.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people reclaimed slopes and gullies to grow medicinal herbs. herbs are also interplanted with grain, woods and vegetable. herbs grown in other parts of china are acclimatized in the area including ginseng from northeast china and rhizoma ligustici from southwest china's szechwan province.

the number of wild deer and musk deer diminished when they were killed by hunters. since liberation, many farms have been set up in the mountainous areas to domesticate them. chinghai province now has 10 farms raising 1,000 deer for antlers.

there was not a single pharmaceutical plant in the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities before liberation. now, there are over 400 small, medium and big ones in northwest china.

growth of crude drugs production has increased the collective funds of the communes and the income of their members. a commune in the sinkiang uighur

autonomous region since 1958 has sold the state 10 kilogrammes of antler, 34,000 kilogrammes of deers' horns, 36,000 kilogrammes of fritillary and other medicinal material. the proceeds, more than half a million yuan, were partly used to buy tractors, trucks and other farm machines. it now has 13 tractors and 290 big farm machines and tools. tractor-worked acreage is 80 per cent larger than before 1958. grain output has doubled.

RIVER CONTROL

North China Province Tames Yellow River Tributary

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 1, 1972)

more than one-third of the fenho basin, which was long subject to erosion, has been brought under initial control. draining north china's shansi province, the fenho is one of the main tributaries of the yellow river. it is carrying less than half the amount of silt into the yellow river as before.

the irrigated acreage in the fenho basin now totals 420,000 hectares, three and a half times that before liberation. half of the 66,000 hectares of alkaline land have been turned into fertile fields.

all this is the outcome of long-term efforts by the people of shansi to harness the fenho for multiple use. they have built numerous terraced fields in the upper reaches and grown trees and grass to conserve water and soil. they have put up ten big and medium-sized reservoirs and hundreds of small ones on the river's tributaries to control floods, and dredged and improved the water courses in the lower reaches.

the fenho is 716 kilometres long, the largest in shansi province. the river basin covers 39,400 square kilometres, embracing 40 counties and cities. this is shansi's major grain and cotton belt and industrial area.

in the rainy season before liberation, the hilly areas and rolling land in the upper reaches suffered from serious erosion and large amounts of soil were washed down into the yellow river. the middle and lower reaches were subject to drought in spring and early summer, and to waterlogging caused by mountain torrents in late summer and autumn. this resulted soil alkalinity and a decline in farm output.

after liberation the people mapped out an overall plan for harnessing the fenho, in line with chairman mao's

instruction "work on the yellow river must be done well". the plan has been carried out in stages, and the people have benefited.

eight tributaries of the fenho flow through taiku county. they used to overflow their banks in the high water season, damaging farmland and sending large quantities of silt into the fenho. starting in 1970, the people built seven small reservoirs and 36 ponds and dug ditches totalling more than 100 kilometres. these put floods under control and extended the acreage of farmland giving high and stable yields by more than 1,000 hectares. per-hectare grain yield in the county last year hit an all-time high despite insufficient rain. another dry spell set in this year, but the per-hectare yield of wheat was 30 per cent over last year's.

in the winters of 1970 and 1971, more than 100,000 people in central shansi dredged a 10-kilometre silted-up channel of the fenho. they deepened the river by four metres and widened it, dredged two main tributaries and built small reservoirs and an irrigation and drainage system in the river basin. as a result, that section of the river stopped being a bottleneck in the drainage of flood water from its tributaries. this has brought a steady reduction of waterlogging and alkalinity and a rise in grain yield. many communes and brigades now average between 3 and 6 tons per hectare.

the many big, medium and small reservoirs built on the fenho and its tributaries after liberation have contributed to flood-prevention and irrigation and helped reduce the flood pressure on the yellow river. there was not a single reservoir on the fenho and its tributaries before liberation.

taiyuan city, capital of shansi province, in the middle reaches of the river, used to be threatened by floods during the high water season. it is now safe, protected by a big reservoir, which supplies water to the city's heavy industry and irrigates more than 100,000 hectares of farmland, including 10,000 hectares of paddy fields.

Harnessing Great Black River in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 2, 1972)

flooding that used to do much damage to farming has been checked on the taheho river, a tributary of the yellow river in inner mongolia, thanks to the efforts made by the multi-national people.

the 260-kilometre-long taheho, or "great black river", runs across hills and gullies and plunges on an alluvial plain before emptying into the yellow river. erosion

was very serious and the river annually discharged 25 million tons of silt into the yellow river. the great black river basin was arid for most of the year, but was flooded during the rainy summer months.

guided by chairman mao's teaching "work on the yellow river must be done well", the mongolians, hans and other nationalities dwelling along the river embarked on a plan to check erosion in the post-liberation period.

bringing the strength of their collective economy into play, the people in chotzu county in the upper reaches threw up check-dams and embankments in the gullies and terraced large tracts of land on the slopes. over the years, they terraced 4,000 hectares, and planted 13,000 hectares of barren land to trees and 700 hectares to grass. they also reclaimed 1,300 hectares along the river. all this helped check erosion and promote agriculture, animal husbandry, fish breeding and other side-line occupations.

working on a unified plan, people living in the middle and lower reaches have, in a few years, completed six small and medium-sized reservoirs and 48 other projects, and built or repaired 9,500 kilometres of canals and ditches. this brought large tracts of land under irrigation and transformed the middle and lower reaches of the river into an important granary for inner mongolia.

the people in the great black river basin are now using the silt carried by flood waters to create farmland. since april last year, the people of 12 communes in chotzu county have built 72 kilometres of dams and created more than 1,000 hectares of farmland by leading silt-laden water into low-lying sandy wastes on the river banks.

HOUSING

Tientsin Improves Housing

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 1, 1972)

tientsin, an important industrial centre of china, has built many housing estates since its liberation in 1949 to rehouse around one million workers and other labouring people, many of whom were former slum dwellers.

mostly four-storey buildings with modern conveniences, the new housing occupies a floor space as big as the total of the old houses which, during the same period, have either been repaired or rebuilt. the city has added no less than 20 new parks and numerous department stores, shops, schools, hospitals, clinics and kindergartens.

municipal construction is expanding alongside production and 20 new industrial districts have risen.

before liberation all modern houses were occupied by a privileged handful -- imperialists and their agents, the business elite and high-ranking officials of the reactionary kuomintang government, and so on -- whose reactionary rule and plunder turned tientsin into a semi-feudal, semi-colonial city.

in contrast, the impoverished working masses had to take shelter in shacks, huts or even stable on the fringes of the city proper. for lack of sewers the slums were inundated whenever there was a rainfall. running water was not available to the people so they had to drink from the filthy wells or nearby rivers.

at santiaoshih, where most of the old workshops were crowded in, many workers slept wherever they could take shelter after a day's backbreaking toil, sometimes in the narrow lanes in open air.

so, when these homeless people moved into new houses built by the government, many put up this couplet on both sides of the door:

> "we owe our liberation to the communist party;
> and we owe our happiness to chairman mao."

environment began to improve right after liberation. the people have planted some two million trees in parks, residential areas and along the streets. the total length of tientsin's new sewage system is five and half times that of the pre-liberation years and running water reaches every home in the city proper and many surrounding areas. the disrepaired roads have been widened and asphalted. a comprehensive network of highway now links the city with the people's communes on the outskirts.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Peasant Weather Post in People's Commune

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 2, 1972)

a peasant weather post in the southwest china province of szechwan has given fairly accurate medium and long range local weather forecasts in addition to short range ones on the basis of those made by the provincial observatory and county station. the post forecast rain on 61 occasions in 1971 and it rained 59 times, a 96.7 per cent accuracy count. several young peasants and three veterans of the post summed up the peasants' experience in weather observation and studied the science of meteorology.

in a few years members of this post in the hsinhua people's commune of pingchang county have taken the first steps in grasping the general laws of short-range weather changes. they have made several thousand observations to test and verify about 1,000 signs given by the peasants. out of these, they have selected about 100 of some significance, improved 40 and found out 17 new methods for weather observation.

in order to verify the peasants' suggestions, members of the post collected 1,100 folk proverbs on weather observation in this county and the neighbouring ones. they carefully observed nine kinds of ants and found that only five of them showed obvious reactions to changes in the weather. they observed a flock of of one kind of ants three to seven times a day for eight months. they wrote 70,000 words of notes on their observations and described how these ants react.

they studied methods of making medium and long range weather forecasts. they tested some folk proverbs on long range weather conditions in the light of chairman mao's theory on the interdependence of contradictory aspects and their transformation into each other in the article "on contradiction". they began to map out their plan of forecasting long-range weather conditions after grasping the corresponding relations in about a hundred folk proverbs and the principles of long-range local weather changes.

to systematize the peasants' experience in weather observation, the post has edited charts showing short and medium range weather trends. they also summed up a method for forecasting short, medium and long range weather changes by making use of three curves: relative humidity, absolute humidity and daily variations in temperature. with folk proverbs as reference, they made a fairly effective instrument for forecasting heavy rain, downpours and clear weather after a long rain.

the post has paid close attention to forecasts related to key periods of time such as spring sowing, the high water season and the time of autumn harvesting, sowing and ploughing and forecasts of disastrous weather.

they edited a handbook of meteorology to forecast the special features of the weather of a year and the number of rainy days as well as the temperature and precipitation for each month. in 1971, one month before spring planting they forecast drought in late summer and excessive rain in early autumn and suggested that the commune make prompt arrangements in anticipation of the unfavourable weather. the commune planted rice ten days earlier than usual so that the flowering and dough stages come before the late summer drought and the grain could be harvested before the heavy rain. cotton was also sown half a month earlier and this increased the number of cotton bolls which matured in early summer.

members of the post sent weather forecasts to the commune transport team and cold spell forecasts to the schools to help them make proper preparations. they also popularized meteorological knowledge among the masses.

the post was set up in 1958 with a dozen instruments which its members devised. now they have added more instruments, expanded their laboratory and accumulated considerable data.

FISHING

Service Teams for Chinese Fishermen on Yellow Sea

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 2, 1972)

motor ships that bring goods and supplies to fishing fleets operating on the yellow sea are sent out by the aquatic products supply and marketing company of wenteng county near the shantung coast, east china. it has set up special service teams to provide every convenience for fishermen out at sea.

the ships bring fishing gear, foodstuff, clothing, fuel, vegetables and other supplies and take the catches to shore. in their effort to serve the people wholeheartedly, the service teams also give haircuts and simple medical treatment when necessary. men of the service teams also go on errands for fishermen when they get ashore, and supply fishermen with weather forecasts and other information to help locate fish shoals. they help to tow fishing boats and lend a hand in hauling in nets.

during the busy fishing season last spring, the service teams brought the fishermen 233 nets and spare parts for boats and 65 tons of fresh water.

because of this service, the fishermen were able to extend their fishing time by one-third. as a result, the total catch in wenteng county went up 23 per cent during the first eight months of this year as compared with the same period of last year.

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Province Steps Up Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 2, 1972)

three point four times as much mechanical power is now used for drainage and irrigation in east china's kiangsu province as in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the equipment, amounting to 2.28 million hp, drains and irrigates 55 per cent of the total cultivated land in this area, one of china's major grain producers. more than 23,000 tractors of various types are used in the province. many communes and brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized threshing, the processing of farm produce and by-products, plant protection and other work.

as a result of several years of mass efforts and the use of both indigenous and modern methods, the province now can turn out tractors, 400kw motors, suction dredges, water turbines, pumps and dozens of other types of farm machinery. important farm machine accessories, which had to be shipped in from other areas before, are made locally.

increased mechanization has helped boost farm production. per-hectare grain yield in the province last year topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. early rice and other summer-harvested grain crops were good this year. there has also been expansion in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production.

kiangsu has made headway in farm mechanization in the course of acute struggle between the two lines. guided by the party's general line "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the province in 1958 self-reliantly set up a large number of small industrial enterprises geared to farm mechanization. later on, liu shao chi's revisionist line led to the closing down of many local farm machinery plants. since its establishment in 1969, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee has carried out the principle of relying mainly on local efforts for making farm machines, especially small and medium-sized ones. by 1971 all of the 64 counties had each set up by mass efforts at least one farm machinery plant that can also do repairs. there are seven hand-tractor plants in the province as against only one in 1969. they turn out 15,000 machines a year. the diesel engine plants in the same period have risen from three to 13 with a total annual output amounting to 700,000 hp.

the hsuchou administrative region, a low-yield area, used to have a limited amount of farm machinery. last year alone, however, factories in other parts of

the province supplied the region with power products amounting to 170,000 hp, in addition to large quantities of transformers and electric wire and cable. this has greatly raised the region's capacity to manufacture, repair and maintain farm machinery. a tractor repair plant in the region in several years of hard effort made over 100 pieces of equipment with which to turn out 12hp diesel engines that are in great demand locally. it now can produce 6,000 annually.

small mines and iron and steel plants were set up in various places to provide the raw materials for the farm machine industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Representatives of African Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 31, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of the representatives of a number of african countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were abdellatif rahal, vice-chairman of the algerian delegation; nicolas mondjo, representative of the congo delegation; mme. jeanne martin cisse, representative of guinea; mamadou boubacar kante, vice-chairman of the mali delegation; kamil hassan maghur, vice-chairman of the libyan delegation; moulaye el hassen, representative of mauritania; medoune fall, representative of senegal, and mohamed sahnoun, assistant secretary-general of the organization of african unity.

huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, of the chinese delegation were present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of trade, and the albanian government trade delegation he is leading returned to peking by special plane today after visiting kwangchow.

the delegation left peking for kwangchow on october 31. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at kwangchow airport by huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

comrade huang jung-hai gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening. at the banquet the chinese and albanian comrades drank toasts to the continuous consolidation and strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and albania, friendship which has been forged by chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

while in kwangchow, the albanian delegation visited the china's export commodities fair, a factory and a rural people's commune. it also went sightseeing in the city and toured scenic sports.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

chaieb taleb-bendiab, algerian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the algerian democratic people's republic.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; li chen, minister of public security; lai chi-fa, minister of building materials; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council.

among the guests were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife, and cambodian ambassador to algeria chem snguon.

present at the reception were layachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria, and the algerian government delegation he is leading; the youth delegation of the party of the national liberation front of algeria headed by saadna abdelkader, national secretary in charge of external relations of the party's youth organization; and titah lamine, technical counsellor to the ministry of finance, and the algerian insurance delegation he is leading.

ambassador chaieb taleb-bendiab and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated

with an atmosphere of militant friendship between the chinese and algerian people.

ambassador taleb in his speech said: during the ten years of algeria's independence, "our advance has not been plain sailing, but with twists and turns.

"we had to cope with the treacherous manoeuvres of the imperialists and neo-colonialists aimed at perpetuating their economic domination and maintaining their control over our country's natural resources. if the year 1971 marked an important stage in realizing our will of freeing ourselves from foreign economic domination, the year 1972 has seen us pursuing our industrial and cultural revolutions and effecting our agrarian revolution which will ensure a veritable improvement in the socio-economic conditions for the algerian peasants."

warmly praising the friendly relations between algeria and china, the ambassador said that they were continuously developing in an atmosphere of mutual respect, reciprocal understanding and sincere friendship. he added that such ties of friendship drew their essence from a number of common and basic principles and found expression in a constant and sustained action in favour of the peoples still fighting against foreign domination, either in palestine, indochina or in those african territories yet to be liberated.

he pointed out: "the people's republic of china, on her part, witnessed important victories achieved both at home and abroad in the course of last year. all schemes hatched and doctrines invented by imperialism, with intent to isolate and even to stifle china, since her liberation, have failed to thwart the will of the courageous chinese people." "people all over the world rejoiced over the brilliant victories won by the great chinese people during 1972, bearing out, if need be, the rightness of their cause."

the ambassador added: we are surely optimistic of an intensified and harmonious development of the relations between algeria and the people's republic of china, and hope with greater confidence for a better world where just causes will triumph in the great interests of humanity.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei praised the algerian people as a heroic people with a glorious tradition of struggle.

he said that since their independence in 1962, the algerian people had made constant progress on the road of independent development. "under the leadership of chairman boumedienne, the algerian government and people have gradually overcome the numerous difficulties left over by the colonial rule and achieved continuous successes in safeguarding national independence, recovering the control

over the natural resources of their country and developing the national economy and culture. in international affairs, the algerian government supports the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supports the korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the israeli-zionist aggression connived at and abetted by the superpowers, supports the liberation struggles of oppressed nations in africa and other regions, upholds the principles of independence and non-alignment and opposes hegemonism and power politics. your just stand has won constant praise and support from the asian, african and latin american peoples."

chi peng-fei said: "at present, the struggle of the people all over the world to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and oppose superpower aggression, subversion, control and interference is daily developing in scope and depth. in order to contend for hegemony in the mediterranean, the superpowers have sent large numbers of warships and established many military bases there, posing a direct threat to the security of the mediterranean countries and infringing upon their independence and sovereignty. it is completely reasonable and just for algeria and other countries to raise their voice for 'a mediterranean of the mediterranean countries' and demand the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the mediterranean. the chinese government and people resolutely oppose the contention of the superpowers in the mediterranean and elsewhere of the world, oppose the hegemonism and power politics practised by them and resolutely support the just position and demand of algeria and other countries.

"in the middle east, the superpowers are trying hard to maintain a situation of 'no war, no peace' so that it may be easier for them to contend for spheres of influence and to strike political deals by means of the palestinian people's right to existence and arab countries' territories and sovereignty. but the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples will never tolerate this. their struggle against israeli-zionist aggression and superpower hegemonism and power politics is developing in depth. we believe that the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples has a bright future although its course is tortuous. by relying on their own strength, uniting as one and persevering in struggle, they will surely be able to win final victory for their struggle. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples."

the chinese foreign minister said: "the peoples of china and algeria have sympathized with and supported each other in their long struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and there is a profound militant friendship between them." "we are deeply convinced that, with the

joint efforts of our two sides, the friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will daily grow stronger and develop in our common struggle of unity against imperialism."

also present at the reception were tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, hsiao peng, yu mei, hsieh hsin-ho, chang pin, hsu chin-chiang, yen chun, tan tung, chang chieh, li meng-hua, liu ai-feng, lai ta-yuan, shen kuang, mu ching, tung lin, keng tao-ming, ting hsueh-sung, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Algerian Government Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet this afternoon to warmly welcome layachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria, and all members of the algerian government delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet as guests were algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and his wife, and officials of the algerian embassy here.

present were fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including yang shou-shan, tsao ke-chiang, li pin-chou and li hsi-fu, and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister layachi yaker spoke at the banquet.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "every victory won by the algerian people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism is also the victory of the struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations. we sincerely wish you new and still greater success."

he said: the chinese and algerian people have forged deep militant friendship in their protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. the friendly relations between our two countries have constantly developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "the current friendly visit to china by the algerian government delegation led by his excellency minister layachi yaker will surely make new contributions to the further promotion of friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries."

minister layachi yaker pointed out: "the close relations and friendly cooperation between algeria and china will certainly develop in a sustained and fast way."

minister layachi yaker said: "algeria and china have forged powerful unity in unconditionally supporting the just struggles of the indochinese peoples, the arab and palestinian people and the people in those african territories still under colonialist rule, and we are very much gratified with this."

the minister added that the china visit by his delegation would contribute to deepening mutual understanding between algeria and china and to markedly strengthening the relations between the two countries in all fields.

at the banquet, hosts and guests chatted cordially and time and again toasted the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the chinese and algerian people.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Algerian Insurance Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with titah lamine, technical counsellor to the algerian ministry of finance, and the algerian insurance delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned including yin cheng-chen, keng tao-ming, chou chueh, fu tse-hao and sung kuo-hua.

also present was ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking.

Youth Delegation of Party of National Liberation Front of Algeria Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the youth delegation of the party of the national liberation front of algeria with saadna abdelkader, national secretary in charge of external relations of the party's youth organization, as the leader.

chang hsiang-shan and saadna abdelkader spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they pointed out that the people and youth of china and algeria have supported and encouraged each other in the long struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted the constant consolidation and development of the profound friendship between the people and youth of china and algeria.

present at the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, yin pang-chang, hsu ya-min and yu chung-hao, as well as representatives of peking youth.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Forestry Delegation Tours Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

the chinese forestry delegation to the recent 7th world forestry congress, after the conclusion of the congress, is now making a friendly tour of argentine capital buenos aires and interior provinces at the invitation of the argentine government, according to a report from buenos aires.

the delegation, led by chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, was warmly received by the local governments and people of argentina. during its visits to chaco, misiones and mendoza provinces, it was received by the leading officials of these provinces, and honoured at banquets given by provincial governments. accompanied by provincial ministers, it visited natural and artificial forests, lumber mills, celluloid works, wine-vaults and a grape seed oil plant. it also visited a number of agricultural, livestock breeding and scientific research institutes.

liang chang-wu and other members of the chinese delegation attended the opening ceremony of a livestock breeding exhibition at san rafael. they saw the famous cataract at iguazu and visited scenic spots at bariloche.

after touring the interior provinces, the chinese delegation returned to buenos aires on october 31.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Lu Ying and Teng Kang Meet Austrian Government and Journalists' Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", and teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, this evening met and had a friendly talk with austrian minister of commerce and industry josef staribacher and his wife, all members of the austrian government delegation he is leading, the accompanying journalists, and all members of the austrian delegation of journalists led by ilse leitenberger, deputy editor-in-chief of "die presse".

members of the austrian government delegation present at the meeting were dr. josef meisl, dr. karl fischer and dr. kurt heindl; and accompanying journalists were josef riedler, friedrich dunner, dolores bauer, richard tupi, goesta rieder and helmut smolka.

members of the austrian journalists' delegation present were helmut schuster, manfred scheuch, hermann polz, kurt vorhofer, harry sichrovsky, heinz nussbaumer and kurt seinitz

present at the meeting were austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg, and dietrich bukowski, counsellor, and oswald soukop, second secretary, of the austrian embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned sun so-chang, wang wen-lin, hu shu-tu, yang yang, hsiao teh, kang chih-wei, chang hsing-chiao, tan wen-jui, chen jui-ching, wang kang, hu pen-yao, pan hai-feng, li hui, mu chung-kai and yin hui-pi.

China-Austria Trade and Payment Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

a trade and payment agreement between the people's republic of china and the republic of austria was signed here today.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and josef staribacher, austrian minister of commerce and industry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Austrian Minister of Commerce and Industry Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

josef staribacher, austrian minister of commerce and industry, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and leading members of departments concerned hu shu-tu, wang wen-lin and sun so-chang.

present were madame josef staribacher, and members of the austrian government delegation led by minister staribacher; and austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg and officials of the austrian embassy in peking.

minister josef staribacher and minister pai hsiang-kuo toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and austrian people and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and lady douglas-home gave a return banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife hsu han-ping; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife tso yi; and su yu, vice-minister of national defence.

in the banquet hall hung the national flags of china and britain.

in proposing toast at the banquet, secretary of state douglas-home expressed thanks for the wonderful reception given to them during their visit to china.

reviewing the successes of the visit, he said: "we have established a relationship of respect, understanding and, i feel, a greatly increased knowledge of each other's point of view."

he said: "this augurs well for practical co-operation and closer contact between us in the future in many different ways. my wife and i have been particularly glad to see for ourselves the splendid examples of your country's past civilisation and of your achievements in recent years. we have much to remember."

he added: "we have laid a sure foundation of a house of neighbourliness on which we can build."

foreign minister chi peng-fei pointed out in his toast that the current visit to china by alec douglas-home "is a great event in the sino-british relations since the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries." he said: "today, premier chou en-lai has met sir alec and had a free and unrestrained conversation with him. in the past four days, we have had several sessions of constructive and candid talks. with the common desire of further developing the relations between our two countries, our two sides have earnestly explored the possibilities of its realization and achieved positive results. we have also had an extensive exchange of views on international issues and increased our mutual understanding.

this is useful to both sides. sir alec's visit is a good beginning of high-level contacts between our two governments and a useful contribution to the development of the relations between our two countries." he expressed thanks to sir alec and the other british friends for their efforts towards the improvement and advancement of sino-british relations.

minister chi peng-fei said: "times are advancing and the situation develops. we believe that, basing ourselves on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and striving to handle the problems facing us in as reasonable ways as possible with a forward-looking and positive attitude, the relations between our two countries will further improve and that this will be in the interests of our two governments and our two peoples."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and britain.

present at the banquet were british ambassador to china j.m. addis, officials of the british embassy in peking and the members of foreign secretary douglas-home's party.

among the guests were also leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, yen chun, chou pei-yuan, chang en-chin, chung fu-hsiang, wu yu-hsun, li ching-chuan, wang yu-ching, fang kao, yueh chih-chien, wang lei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, wu chung-hua, feng yu-lan, miao hai-ling, chang shih-cheng, chen chun, wang tung, peng hua, li hsi-fu and li en-chiu.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met with sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, lady douglas-home, his party and the accompanying correspondents and aircraft crew, and had photographs taken with them in separate groups.

premier chou en-lai, minister chi peng-fei, minister pai hsiang-kuo and others had a free and unrestrained conversation with foreign secretary douglas-home and members of his party denis greenhill, k. m. wilford, a. a. acland, j. h. g. leahy, m. m. l. hudson, r. b. r. hervey and p. h. grattan.

present at the meeting and conversation were british ambassador to china j. m. addis, and m. h. morgan, counsellor, and r. c. samuel, first secretary, of the british embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned yu chan, chang wen-chin, wang tung, hsu han-ping, chang ying, wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien, wang ping-yu, chang yi-chun, ma yu-chen, yu chih-chung, tang wen-seng, hsu erh-wei and chao ching-tien.

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets British Secretary of State Douglas-Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, this morning met with alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting on the british side were denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state in the foreign office; k.m. wilford, assistant under-secretary of state in the foreign office; a.a. acland, private secretary to the foreign secretary; and r.b.r. hervey, assistant head of the far eastern department of the foreign office.

j.m. addis, british ambassador to china, and d.m. march, first secretary of the british embassy in peking, also took part.

present were leading members of the chinese ministry of foreign trade and other departments concerned, including sun so-chang, kang chih-wei and chang yi-chun.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and lady douglas-home left here by special plane this afternoon after their friendly visit here.

foreign secretary douglas-home's party left by the same plane.

present at the airport to see them off were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and leading members of chinese departments wang lei, wang yu-ching, miao hai-ling, chang shih-cheng, wang tung, peng hua, li chuan, chang ying, wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien and li en-chiu.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis and officials of the british embassy here were also present.

foreign secretary douglas-home gave a press conference here this morning. speaking of the results of his visit to china, he said that the direct discussions between the foreign ministers of britain and china, which touched on all aspects of international affairs, were extremely useful, and "i have greatly enjoyed my visit to china". he added: "on bilateral issues between britain and china, I was able to underline the british government's desire to see closer contacts at all levels." he said he was grateful for the friendly reception accorded him, his wife and his party during their stay in china.

yesterday, foreign secretary douglas-home and his wife and other distinguished british guests visited the great wall and a ming tomb.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Head of Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Yaounde

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 31, 1972)

fang yi, head of the chinese government friendship delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a farewell reception in the chinese embassy here yesterday evening.

present at the reception were francois sengat kuo, deputy secretary-general at the presidency, minister of foreign affairs vincent efon, minister of agriculture jean keutcha, minister of industrial and commercial development sadjo angokay, minister of health and public assistance paul fokam, minister of employment and social relief enoch kwayeb, minister of planning and land management abdoulaye maikano, minister of mines and energy h.n. elangwe, minister of youth and sports felix tonye, director of the civil administration office at the presidency philemon beb a don, vice-minister of national education luma, general delegate of national gendarmerie issa bakary, vice-presidents of the national assembly

ndeley and moussa yaya, member of the political bureau of the cameroon national union michel njiensi, governor of central south province gabriel mouafo, and mayor of yaounde andre fouda, as well as technical counsellors at the presidency, secretaries-general and directors of ministries and other high-ranking officials.

chao hsing-chih, deputy head of the chinese delegation and ambassador to cameroon, all members of the delegation and chinese embassy officials were also present.

at the reception, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests had friendly conversations and repeatedly toasted to the continuous strengthening and development of the friendship and relations of cooperation between the two countries of china and cameroon.

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Back in Peking from Canada, Italy and France

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), returned to peking by air on october 30 after a friendly visit to canada, italy and france.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were kuang jen-nung, director general of the c.a.a.c., and leading members of other departments wang yu-ching, lai ta-yuan, wang shih-yen, hu shu-tu and wu fan-wu.

also present were charles john small, canadian ambassador to china, m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy, and alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception for Exchange of Visiting Groups

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 31, 1972)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang te-chun gave a reception here yesterday evening for the exchange of visiting groups of china and cuba.

the cuban tourist group has returned to cuba recently after a visit to china and the chinese delegation for a friendly visit to cuba arrived here on october 28.

present at the reception were arturo espinosa, vice-president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples, and baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

all members of the chinese delegation and several members of the cuban tourist group also attended.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of Bank of China Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 31, 1972)

a delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, arrived here on october 29 for a visit.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were representatives of the french ministry of economic affairs and finance and the centre for foreign trade, representatives of the national bank of paris and other french banks, and the commercial attache of the romanian embassy in france.

chang keng-ho, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, was also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Hsiao Ching-kuang and Peng Shao-hui Meet Guinean People's Army Chief of General Staff Major General Namory Keita

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met with major general namory keita, chief of the general staff of the guinean people's army, and his attache lieutenant barda mamatou. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting was mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments, including ho kung-kai and wang yueh-hsi.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaica Withdraws Recognition of Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

jamaican prime minister and minister of external affairs michael manley has informed the chiang kai-shek clique that the jamaican government no longer recognizes the chiang kai-shek clique as the government of china, according to a western agency's report from kingston.

the jamaican ministry of external affairs points out in a statement that the government's decision reflects the acceptance of the reality.

the report says that this decision of the jamaican goyernment becomes effective on november 1.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Oceanographic Society Group to Japan Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

the group of the chinese oceanographic society with hsia pu as its head and sun hsueh-chin as its deputy head returned here from japan by air today.

during its stay in japan, the group attended as observer the second international oceanographic development conference and visited the international oceanographic development exhibition in tokyo. it also visited oceanographic institutions in tokyo, osaka, niigata and kobe.

meeting the group at the airport today were leading members of organizations concerned chou shao-tang, wang ching-yu, feng ming, chang shu-teh, han ya-chuan and chao chung-hsin.

a representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office was present.

Delegation of Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

a seven-member delegation of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox) of japan led by shigeru fujita, former lieutenant general of the japanese army and chairman of the council, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the host organization, and leading members of other chinese organizations, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and wang yun.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Delegation of Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with all members of the delegation of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox) of japan led by shigeru fujita, former lieutenant general of the japanese army and chairman of the council, and gave a banquet in their honour. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese organizations, including lu tsun-fu, sun ping-hua, yin tso-chen, wu shu-tung and chi pao-shu.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

pakistan friends masood husain and his wife left here for home via shanghai by air today.

they arrived here on october 27 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

yang chi, vice-president of the host association, met th pakistan guests when they were staying in peking. they had a cordial and friendly talk. standing council members of the host association wang chuan-pin and wang chih-fan gave a dinner in honour of the friends from pakistan.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 31, 1972)

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu gave a reception here last evening in honour of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru.

present at the reception were major general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mines of peru; major general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries; rear-admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce; antonio tord gomez, deputy minister of power and mines; carlos garcia bedoya, secretary general of the foreign ministry; juan jose calle, under-secretary for foreign policy of the foreign ministry; guillermo ohman villena, director of protocol of the foreign ministry; and other peruvian officials.

also present were manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peru-china cultural institute, and other peruvian friends.

a lively, friendly atmosphere prevailed over the reception.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Rwandan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with kabanza innocent, first ambassador of the republic of rwanda to china, and they discussed matters relating to the presentation of the credentials.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 1, 1972)

the visiting chinese table tennis team left here for zanzibar this afternoon.

since its arrival here on october 24, the chinese table tennis players have had several friendly matches and exhibition matches with tanzanian players in the capital.

among the spectators at the games were tanzanian minister for national education and mrs. chiwanga, secretary-general of the tanzanian national sports council dossi, secretary-general of the tanzanian table tennis association jason rugaihuruza, as well as other government officials, sportsmen, workers, students and representatives of southern african liberation movements.

the sincere friendship and sportsmanship of "helping and learning from one another to improve skill together" demonstrated by both tanzanian and chinese players during their joint practice and matches won warm praises from the spectators.

in the past few days, the chinese table tennis players visited some projects in the capital attached to the tan-zam railway, the friendship textile mill, the cashew processing factory and tobacco factory and dar es salaam university. they were warmly welcomed by tanzanian workers and students in these visits.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru, Chile and Ecuador Issue Joint Statement in Defense of 200-Nautical-Mile Sea Limit

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 1, 1972)

the governments of peru, chile and ecuador, in a joint statement issued yesterday, strongly denounces the u.s. government for taking retaliative measures against countries which have extended their sea limits to 200 nautical miles. the joint statement reaffirms the three countries' determination to defend their sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

the statement says the governments of chile, ecuador and peru have learned that the u.s. government has approved a law under which the u.s. will

take retaliative measures of an economic character against countries which have fined u.s. fishing vessels for operating without a licence off the coasts of their respective territories beyond 12 nautical miles. the statement "expresses the most energetic protest against the promulgation of the law, which denies the right of the coastal countries to exercise their sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea so as to protect the legitimate interests of their peoples".

the statement "denounces and repudiates the new measure of pressure", and points out that this measure "puts the greediness for profits of a small group of u.s. enterprises over the sovereign rights and the necessity of development and welfare of those countries".

the statement calls for world attention to the significance and aftermath of the law which reveals the coercive intention of the u.s. government at a time when a new conference on the right of the sea is being prepared.

the statement "reaffirms the unflinching determination which inspires chile, ecuador and peru to defend and respect the sovereign rights over their terrestrial and maritime resources within 200-mile sea limits, in face of all forms of coercive actions which are being taken against our governments and peoples."

Peruvian Ministers Reaffirm Determination to Defend Sovereignty Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Sea Limit

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 31, 1972)

peruvian minister of fisheries tantalean vanini and minister of energy and mines fernandez maldonado yesterday denounced the "law of fishery" promulgated by the u.s. government recently which encroaches on the sovereignty of the latin american countries.

the two ministers reaffirmed peru's principled stand in defending the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit and expressed opposition to any foreign law which jeopardizes peru's state sovereignty.

speaking at a press conference in lima, tantalean vanini said the u.s. law of fishery "is nothing but a reflection of the interests of all the imperialist fishing powers of the world".

he said, "what is important is the reply of the peruvian people who are determined to defend their 200 miles. it leaves without doubt that we do not accept

any foreign legislation which affects or jeopardizes the sovereignty of our country." "if we should accept a foreign law which affects the development of our country, we would not deserve to be called peruvians," he added.

fernandez maldonado in his remarks yesterday evening pointed out, "the events which took place recently such as legalizing the imperialist piracy in plundering our fish resources are absolutely in disregard of the sovereignty and the sovereign acts of our peoples."

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Turkish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with nuri eren, first ambassador of the republic of turkey to china, during which the matters relating to the presentation of the credentials were discussed.

CHINA AND US

American Friendly Personage Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

american friendly personage maud russell who has come to visit china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries left peking by train today to tour other parts of the country.

maud russell arrived in peking on october 20. yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, met with her and hosted a dinner in her honour during her stay here.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Fetes Vice President Chona

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 1, 1972)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of zambian vice-president mathias mainza chona and mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill delegation he led, which had returned recently from a friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were foreign minister mudenda, members of the zambian goodwill delegation including minister of education and culture nyirenda, minister of state in the president's office liboma, and other government officials.

at the dinner which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts toasted again and again to the friendship between china and zambia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 14, 1972 No. 5255

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* NATIONAL *
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RED-AND-EXPERT LINE

Carry Out "Red" and "Expert" Education for Technical Personnel

- The Party committee of the Coking Refractory Material Designing and Research Institute of Anshan closely combines reality with stimulation to a higher consciousness of world outlook remolding on the part of technical personnel in the midst of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign; the level of designing and technical research is raised continuously

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 2, 1972)

(By our own correspondent) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of Anshan Coking Refractory Material Designing and Research Institute closely combines the realities of designing and research work with the conduct of "red" and "expert" education for technical personnel. This stimulates the heightening of their consciousness of world outlook remolding. The level of designing and technical research is raised continuously.

The Party committee of the institute regards a persevering effort toward ideological and political line education as a matter of top importance in steering designing and technical personnel toward redness and expertness. In the past few years, it has helped designing and research personnel in doggedly studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. In study, attention is paid to fostering a revolutionary study style that combines theory with practice. The study of Marxism and Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is associated with the three major revolutionary movements.

Due to failure to distinguish between the right and the wrong line, some designing and research personnel were hampered in their own progress. To help their healthy growth along the correct line and their effectively serv

the cause of socialist construction, the Party committee of this institute constantly unfolds revolutionary criticism in relation to the three major revolutionary movements in a further effort toward laying a clear line of distinction between the "line of relying on specialists" and the development of technical skills, between "technique in command" and devotion of technical studies to the revolution, between the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "making things foreign serve things Chinese," between trivial complexities and rational designing and research programs, and between "sticking up the tail" and adherence to revolutionary principle.

Due to a further understanding of the line between right and wrong, the East China designing service team of this institute emancipated its thinking and on its own initiative set up on the spot a technical study class attended by workers, cadres and technical personnel of over ten factories and 17 units. Project reality was associated with classroom lecturing and practice. Not only were a set of operational programs and technical measures assuring project quality summed up but also reading matter was compiled and written for the benefit of the worker masses. This was warmly hailed by the worker masses.

The Party committee of this institute realizes that the situation of complex class struggle and line struggle calls for not only arming designing and research personnel with revolutionary theory but also their tempering and transformation through actual struggle. The Party committee of this institute constantly creates opportunities and conditions enabling their deep involvement with the masses and guides their following the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and their remolding of thoughts and feelings in practical struggle with a view to achieving a higher consciousness of serving the worker-peasant mass socialist construction enterprises on the part of the designing and research personnel of the whole institute.

From a stretch of wasteland to a commissioned factory, the No. 40 Project Designing Service Team of this institute fought for six years in a row. Along with workers, members of the team drank from the river, lived in tents, climbed towering mountains, made investigations and studies, did elaborate designing and took part in construction work. Not only was there a profound change in their ideological outlook but also a contribution was made toward the successful operation of our country's first large-capacity coking furnace at the first try.

In prodding designing and research personnel to follow the red and expert road, the Party committee of the institute makes a point of letting ideological and political education permeate specialized education and properly associating specialized education with ideological and political education. To raise the technical level of the designing and research personnel and guide better their devotion of technical and professional studies to the revolution, the Party committee of the institute put designing and research personnel's technical and professional study programs on its work agenda. From 1970, the designing and research sections established technical and professional groups. In the whole institute were set up technical divisions committed to the technical and professional construction of various specialities and sections and the improvement of the designing

and research personnel's technical and professional performance. The whole institute formulated technical responsibility systems at various levels, and made a check of technical personnel's ideological showing and technical and professional qualifications.

To give designing and research personnel more time for the study of technical business, the institute not only allowed half a day for profession studies every week but also, in line with the principle of laying stress on actual results with reality in mind, made overall arrangements for time schedules for the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and for various kinds of meetings.

To stimulate institute-wide technical and professional study, experienc were exchanged with a view to mutual stimulation and mutual improvement. Th institute also constantly called "technical forums" and "technical experienc exchange meetings," and held technical study classes for different classes. This year, the institute held a technical study class for 7 terms with the participation of over 200 people.

Because of the technical and professional studies of designing and research personnel, the Party committee of this institute achieved the aim of ideological education, organizational leadership, proper measures for systems and guaranteed time, their activism in devoting technical and professional studies to the revolution was aroused. For the first quarter of this year, the number of books lent by the technical book library was 4.5 times that of last year. From 1970, the designing and research personnel of this institute not only wrote and compiled designing handbooks of various kinds and over 100 kinds of technical data but also compiled and wrote some technical books and translated and wrote technical works totalling around 500,000 words. Periodicals were also published. A contribution was made to the exchange of production skills about coking refractory materials. This helped raise the level of designing and research work.

Several years ago, the project designs worked out by this institute involved a long cycle, a great repetition of work and poor quality. From last year, due to the strengthening of leadership over designing work by the Party committee, the designing personnel of the whole institute correctly handled the relations between "redness" and "expertness." The designing and technical level was raised. A new picture appeared in the designing and research work of this institute. For the first three quarters of this year 36 items of designing were completed in a relatively satisfactory manner. The designing and diagram work was equivalent to the total of the whole institute last year. For 12 scientific and research items, important achievements were scored.

* * *

CADRE POLICY

Let Veteran Cadres Play Their Parts Actively

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Harbin) By conscientiously implementing the Party's cadre policy, the well-known Harbin Electrical Machine Manufacturing Plant, one of the three major power factories in Harbin has enabled more than 200 veteran cadres to take up important leadership posts from the workshop level upward. They are actively implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, boldly leading production, organizing production, and mobilizing the activism of the broad masses of workers, and has enabled a lively and vigorous scene to appear throughout the factory.

This plant has already fulfilled its production target successfully for the first three quarters of the year. By the end of September, total production value has reached 79.8 percent of the state target for the whole year, and the profit handed over to the upper level was 90 percent of the state target for profits for the whole year.

The Harbin Electrical Machine Manufacturing Plant is an old plant, and 20 years after its founding, the scope of production has kept on expanding with product variety and output increasing many times. Cadres from the workshop level upward in this plant have generally more than 15 years of work experience, and after a long period of practical tempering in socialist revolution and construction, they have gained better knowledge of Chairman Mao's line for running enterprise. By means of the great proletarian revolution, they have again obtained both positive and negative experience, and further raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After having been assigned to leadership posts, many of the veteran cadres are bravely shouldering the load of grasping revolution and stimulating production. Ting Chia-ch'üan, the current deputy secretary of the Party committee of the plant, has been working in the plant for almost 20 years. From practice he realizes that in order to run socialist enterprise well, politics must be firmly placed in command, and unity of politics and economy as well as unity of politics and technique must be carried out.

He is placed in charge of production for the whole plant. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee, he closely relies on the workers of the whole plant, and in conjunction with various concrete tasks of each quarter, organizes a major production battle as well as launches a socialist labor emulation drive in the whole plant. As each major battle and emulation drives, he would first carry out ideological mobilization, explain clearly the political significance of fulfilling the mission and effectively set in motion the socialist activism of the workers, technicians and cadres.

The overwhelming majority of the workshops in this plant have fulfilled very well the production tasks for the first three quarters of this year.

The water turbine and water turbine generator workshops have from January to September also set the highest historical record in production for the corresponding period of past years.

The veteran cadres of Harbin Electrical Machine Manufacturing Plan in organizing production and strengthening enterprise management, are paying close attention to letting the veteran workers play their hardcore role and the technical personnel to bring their vocational skill into play. A numbe of fine veteran workers have become squad and team leaders and section leade holding leading positions in workshops, and technical personnel have been us in a rational manner. They have also carried out in-depth mobilization of the masses, criticized and repudiated such fallacies as "rules and regulatio are useless," strengthened the production command system and the management structure, and established as well as invigorated various essential rules an regulations.

* * *

Help New Cadres To Keep on Increasing Their Line Awareness

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch) By regularly using the context of the three principles "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" laid down by Chairman Mao, the Party committee of the Peking No. 2 Municipal Construction Company carries out education on new cadres and raises their awareness of line struggle.

This company has promoted a number of new cadres from among the workers and technicians. Being active and vigorous, they are better at forming ties with the masses. They take part actively in manual labor and are more conversant with conditions in the basic level. The Party committee of the company has pointed out to the new cadres that they must give play to these fine traits, but must never be satisfied with that alone. To be a leadership cadre, the mere possession of such conditions is not enough, they must still energetically study Marxism, and continue to raise their line awareness.

Members of the Party committee have set themselves up as an example, given play to their pace-setting role, helped new cadres to read and study, and promoted the revolutionary academic style of combining theory with practice. They regularly exchange book reading ideas with the new cadres, and help them to use the stand, concept and method of Marxism in dealing with problems and summing up work. At present, the new cadres in the Party committee of this company are all able to read diligently with reference to reality regardless of their cultural level, and also gradually cultivate a fine style of being solid and practical as well as not overlooking a single detail.

The Party committee of the company has also taught the new cadres to hold heart-to-heart talks regularly, and to strengthen revolutionary unity by means of active ideological struggle. The secretary of the Party branch of the No.3 construction brigade is a new Party committee member. At times he would adopt the method of "bringing everybody together loosely" in dealing with contradictions appearing among the Party branch committee members. When the Party branch committee was holding a meeting, without distinguishing right from wrong, he would mistakenly assume some of the shortcomings and mistakes as his own. Consequently contradictions could not be solved.

Later, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the correct handling of contradictions in the Party, and the Party branch committee members, placing problems and views on the table with an earnest and frank attitude, distinguished between right and wrong, clarified thinking, and achieved a new unity. A new character has also appeared in the revolution and production of this construction brigade, and it becomes an advanced production brigade of the economy.

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TECHNICIANS

Organize Technical Personnel To Delve Into the Study of Technique for the Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton) The Party committee of the Shaokuan Locomotive Section, Canton Railway Sub-Bureau, conscientiously implements the Party's policy for intellectuals, and under the premise of placing proletarian politics in command, actively helps the engineering and technical personnel to raise energetically their vocational and technical levels.

After the engineering and technical personnel of the Shaokuan Locomotive Section received suitable assignments in work, some of the comrade influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, were unable to draw a line of distinctio between intensive learning of technique for the revolution under the premise of placing politics in command and "technique comes first," and because of that, did not actively study and solve technical problems.

In the light of this condition, the Party committee of the locomotive section conscientiously organized them to read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, criticized and repudiated such fallacies as "politics can overrule anything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled them to raise their consciousness of delving into the study of technique for the revolution. The Party committee of the locomotive section has also adopted the following concrete measures to help the engineering and technical personnel improve their vocational and technica levels.

1. While leading the engineering and technical personnel in energetic study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, insure at the same time that they have enough time to read with a purpose some technica books as well as read discriminately some foreign technical materials and improve their technical level.

2. Regularly organize the technical personnel concerned to visit advanced units to learn new techniques and new experience, so they may open their eyes and improve their ability. In May this year, the Party committee of the Shaokuan Locomotive Section heard that Sanmenhsia Locomotive Section of Chengchou Railway Bureau was experimenting with a new technique for the operation of locomotives, and immediately dispatched three technical personne there to study it. These three technical personnel, upon their return from the study, were able to carry out experiments in the locomotive section by adopting this new technique, and proved that it could increase traction power of the locomotive by 15 percent.

3. Organize the technical personnel, with reference to work realit to launch regular technical and vocational discussion activities. In these discussion activities, everybody by exchanging experience with one another an

learning from one another could add to their knowledge. Regarding similar views in production technique, the Party committee would maintain a cautious attitude and not rashly come to a conclusion, but encourage everyone to express their view fully and actively offer professional advice.

4. Organize the technical personnel to give technical lessons regularly to the workers and carry out technical tutoring. That would not only raise the technical levels of the workers, but also push forward active study of technical and vocational subjects of the technical personnel themselves.

The Party committee of the Shaokuan Locomotive Section, by adopting this series of concrete measures, has mobilized the activism of the broad masses of engineering and technical personnel. There appears in the whole section a new atmosphere of study of vocational techniques for the revolution, and vocational technique has continued to improve.

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MANPOWER

Reduce Non-Productive Personnel and Strengthen the Production Front

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1972)

Shenyang Locomotive Section Seriously Strengthens Labor Management, Taps Labor Potential and Raise Labor Efficiency

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, October 31, 1972) By conscientiously strengthening labor management and diligently mobilizing the socialist activi of the people, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Shenyan Locomotive Section, Shenyang Railway Sub-Bureau have enabled this locomotive section, under the condition of reduced manpower, to fulfill very well its tasks of transportation and production this year. Up to August, the volume of transportation completed by this section is equivalent to 72 percent of the target for the whole year, and shows an increase of 10.3 percent over the corresponding period last year. The number of locomotives overhauled and repaired also represents 74.3 percent of the task for the whole year and shows an increase of 7.5 percent over the corresponding figure last year. Because of the tapping of labor potential, the value created by each worker on the section for the preceding eight months of the year shows an average increase of 9.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Following the development of socialist construction, the load of transportation and the task of production of the locomotive section have become increasingly heavier with each passing day. For the sake of increasing labor productivity and in order to use less people to do more things, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this section have put the strengthening of labor management on its agenda of important business. They began by mobilizing the masses and reducing the non-productive personnel. On the basis of such principles as simplicity, efficiency and guarding against bureaucraticism, various offices and work departments have by proceeding from reality, carried out permanent organization with a fixed number of staff, transferred redundant personnel to the production front, and enabled non-productive personnel in the whole section to be reduced from over 270 persons to 194 persons which represented only 11.2 percent of the total number of staff.

The Party committee of the section also sets a strict rule requiring that any transfer of personnel from a productive post for work in a non-productive post must first be examined and approved by the Party committee. In this way, manpower on the production front is effectively guaranteed.

In order to further carry out labor management well, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shenyang Locomotive Section have also relied on the masses on the basis of carrying out line education to further establish and invigorate a labor management system which includes a fixed quota management system and diligence appraisal system, and enabled

the attendance rate and the work and time efficiency rate of the whole section to be universally improved. The lathe turning team of the inspection and repair workshop after carrying out the fixed quotas management of people, lathe, work and material, production efficiency on an average showed an improvement of 20 percent over the past, and the acceptance rate of products increased from 85.2 percent to 99.3 percent.

On the basis of strengthening labor management, the Party committee of Shenyang Locomotive Section has also mobilized the masses to develop socialist labor emulation extensively. At present a feverish and vigorous revolutionary scene has appeared everywhere throughout the section, and advanced personalities and deeds are constantly appearing. This year, various economic targets and transportation production in the operations workshop have set the best standard historically, the frugal use of coal has fulfilled the target of the whole year by nine months ahead of schedule, transportation cost is lower than 1966 by 5.6 percent and there is also a greater improvement in safety conditions.

From May to October this year, the whole section transferred 115 persons to outside areas for study, and under the condition of reduced manpower, not only was the task of production not affected, but on the contrary, it has been better and better fulfilled.

Personnel Taking Part in Production in Hsinhsiang Locomotive Section Reaches Over 94 Percent of Total

On the basis of developing line education, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang Locomotive Section, Hsinhsiang Railway Sub-Bureau, by conscientiously adopting measures for re-organizing labor organizations and reducing non-productive personnel, have guaranteed an adequate supply of labor force for the production front and given an impetus to the flourishing development of production. From January to August this year, this section has overfulfilled its transportation target. The tonnage hauled by locomotives has shown a 3.8 percent increase over the corresponding period last year, the accuracy of passengers and freight services has reached 95.5 percent, more than 5,800 tons of coal has been saved by the locomotives, and the condition of safety in production in the whole section is also getting better and better.

Since the beginning of this year, the transportation volume of Hsinhsiang Locomotive Section has continued to increase. In order to succeed in increasing production without increasing manpower, the Party committee of the section has organized the cadres and workers to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "Any socialist economic undertaking must pay attention to making use to the fullest possible extent of manpower and equipment, to improving as far as possible the organization of labor and economic management and to raising labor productivity," and by means of investigation and study, and on the basis of the principle of overall planning and all-round disposition transferred those non-essential personnel separated from production back to the production front, and also carried out simplification and re-organization of departments

that were over-staffed. By means of the re-organization, some 39 personnel separated from production in the transhipment workshop have once more returne to production stations. At present, personnel taking part in production has exceeded 94 percent of the total number of personnel.

In the course of tapping production potentials and energetically developing technical and innovation activities, this section has made a dema on technical innovations for manpower, for equipment and for labor productio efficiency . They have established three-in-one combination technical inno- vation groups with participation by cadres, workers and technicians, constant made improvements on equipment, carried out innovations in technology, and advanced on production in depth and breadth.

For the past year, the whole section has already realized 52 items of technical innovations. In the past, this section required 24 man-days for the loading of coal on locomotives. After they have manufactured a coal- shovelling conveyor machine, they required only 4 work-days for the loading of coal, thereby increasing work efficiency by over 5 times.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this sectio are still making efforts to improve the weak links in production and continui to improve production efficiency.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Factories and Mines in Paochi Municipality Strengthen Enterprise Management and Promote Development of Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 3, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Sian dated November 2, 1972) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, all factories and mines in Paochi municipality, Shensi Province, carry out revolutionary mass criticism, penetratingly conduct the line education, implement the Party's directive and policies, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses and further strengthening enterprise management.

At present, four factories in Paochi municipality have become advanced units on the industrial front in Shensi Province, and more than ten units which lagged behind have improved their outlook in a remarkable degree. Over one-third of the factories and mining enterprises have set up and improved various regulations and systems, raised their level of management, accomplished their production plans with excellent results and improved the quality of their products markedly.

According to statistics, from January to September of this year, the total value of industrial output of the whole municipality was 23 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year, and the targets of product quality and the various economic targets set by most enterprises were accomplished with better results than last year's.

The movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work on the industrial front in Paochi municipality has developed from a single point to the entire area. At the beginning of this year, for the purpose of pushing forward the deep-going development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work on the industrial front, the CCP committee of Paochi municipality held study classes and organized more than 500 leading cadres of factories and mines by stages and by groups to read books conscientiously and, in the light of the actual conditions of enterprise management in the municipality, to criticize the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

After that, it transferred 47 cadres, under the leadership of two deputy secretaries and four standing committee members, to six units, including Ch'inch'uan Machine Tools Plant, Paochi Bulb Factory, Paochi Petroleum Machine Plant, Paochi Phial Factory, Shensi Machine Tools Plant and Tungfanghung Chemical Plant, where they stayed to make investigations, to "dissect the sparrow," to sum up experience and to popularize the experience of these six units systematically among all factories and enterprises of the municipality.

To arouse further the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses for socialism, the municipal Party committee paid particular attention to summing up and popularizing the experience of surmounting interference from the "Left"

and the Right, conscientiously carrying out the Party's policies, uniting with 95 percent of the cadres and of the masses and strengthening enterpri management. In conjunction with revolutionary mass criticism, some units examined and summed up the conditions of and problems existing in carrying out the policies toward cadres and intellectuals in the past. The popularization of this experience urged some units which formerly did not have complete administrative body and clear demarcation lines of posts and respo sibilities to make rational transfer and use of their cadres and technician so that these cadres and technicians had their duties clearly specified, an had the right to execute orders and could work boldly.

Many units further carried out the policy toward old cadres. They reinforced the leading groups at various levels with old workers who had hi consciousness, worked vigorously and were capable of maintaining close ties with the masses. They periodically called informal meetings of old worker to hear directly their criticism and proposals; they relied on the old workers to train and educate young workers and to unite with, educate and transform the technicians.

In Paochi Petroleum Machine Plant, as a result of the influence f the ultra-"Left" ideas trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so old workers and technicians formerly did not bring their enthusiasm into fu play. The plant's Party committee aroused the masses to study Chairman Ma relevant teachings and the Party's policies, carried out revolutionary mass criticism, conscientiously executed the Party's policies, made rational arrangement for and use of the technicians, and brought the old workers' ro into full play.

At present, the "three-in-one" technical innovation group of this plan is very active. From last year to the first half of this year, it had achieved 371 items of technical innovations, thereby promoting the develop- ment of production in the whole plant. Now, in this plant, 80 percent of the workers' groups and squads are headed by old workers, and 120 old worke are placed in various leading posts in the Party organizations and workshop Thanks to the implementation of the Party's policies, enterprise management of this plant is in good order.

Paochi Bulb Factory is an advanced unit on the industrial front o Paochi municipality. After the revolutionary mass criticism had been carr out and the experience of strengthening enterprise management popularized i this factory, many enterprises were enlightened. Through criticism, the workers and staff members of this factory were able to distinguish between the right and the wrong line. In the light of their practice for many yea in the past, they held all-round discussion of the past regulations and syst and set up the principle for "destruction" and "construction": They try to see whether these regulations and systems are advantageous to the strengthe ing of the Party's leadership over economic work, to the implementation of the Party's general line for socialist construction, to the promotion of th mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, to the arousing of the en- thusiasm of the masses for socialism, to the strengthening of revolutionary unity and to the strengthening of enterprise management.

On the basis of this principle, the leadership of this factory mobilized the masses to set up and improve regulations and systems quickly. The seven workshops and 89 workers' groups and squads democratically elected 445 men responsible for political propaganda, quality of techniques, business accounting, safety equipment, and management of everyday life. The workers directly participated in enterprise management. They said happily: "This means Chairman Mao's trust in us workers and the rights Chairman Mao has given to us workers. We have the duty to manage the socialist enterprises well."

After assuming responsibility for safety equipment, some old workers worked seriously and dutifully and never slackened their efforts even slightly. When a machine had an accident, they would not leave the workshop although it was time for them to go off duty, and they persisted in making good repair of the machine. The whole factory carried out the three-level management system. Various workshops rated the work done every month, made economic analysis, and strengthened financial management. In the first half of this year, output of the whole factory increased by 40 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, the value of output increased by 101 percent and productivity of labor of the whole staff rose by 96 percent, the quality of products improved markedly, and the six economic targets attained or surpassed the record level of the past.

The CCP committee of Paochi municipality also summed up and popularized the experience of some other factories in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. For instance, they criticized such reactionary fallacies as "politics may overrule anything else" and "consciousness may replace matter" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production; they criticized the fallacies that "technique is primary" and "technique is useless," and encouraged the technicians and young workers to learn technique for the revolution; they criticized the fallacy that "the mass movement is natural and rational," and continuously strengthened the regard for the Party and the sense of organization and discipline; they criticized the metaphysical viewpoint that "we can have either high yield or fine quality," and further improved the quality of products, etc.

In the course of criticism, many units paid attention to reading books conscientiously and taking the Marxist doctrine as the guide in making scientific analysis, put facts on the table, making things clear through reasoning, so as to avoid one-sidedness. Through criticism, the cadres and the masses raised their consciousness of the line, further aroused their enthusiasm and creativeness, strengthened enterprise management and promoted development of revolution and production. This created a new flourishing situation to the industrial front in the whole municipality.

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CLASS ENEMY IN DISGUISE

Identify the "White Bone Demon" in Class Struggle

- On the comic strip "The Monkey Subdues the White Bone Demon"

by

Li Chien (李坚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1972)

The comic strip "The Monkey Subdues the White Bone Demon" (Shangha People's Publishing House), an adaptation of the Chinese mythical novel "Pilgrimage to the West," is widely welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is especially popular among children and youths.

Great teacher Marx once said: Mythology is "a form of nature and society itself modified by a non-conscious art form through the people's fantasy." The mythical world in the "Pilgrimage to the West" is actually a reflection of the human world. In the Monkey's riotous behavior in the Heavenly and Earthly Palaces, "the nine Planets were so badly beaten that th had to bar their doors and the four Heavenly Kings disappeared without a tra and the Jade Emperor as well as Venus lost all their majesty. Such highly romantic spirit reflects the people's demand to shatter the feudal order. T Monkey's seizing of the demons and his defiance of the perils with his flamin golden orb while on the way to fetch the buddhist sutra likewise embodi the people's hatred toward the vicious force of the evil-doers. "The Monkey Subdues the White Bone Demon" is one of the episodes in his journey to the buddhist sutra.

Publication of the comic strip "The Monkey Subdues the White Bone Demon" is of realistic significance. The image of the White Bone Demon reminds us of the vicious tricks of many of the double-dealers in disguise. Look, the White Bone Demon was apparently only a heap of rotten bones, but could transform itself into a charming girl as well as a benevolent old using various camouflage to disguise its vicious nature. Now, is this not precisely one of the significant characteristics of the opportunists? All swindlers like Kautsky, Trotsky, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and Liu Shao-chi disguised themselves as Marxist "students." They spared no efforts their "loyalty" toward Marxism, in boasting their "faith in Marxism" claiming to be "orthodox Marxists." But in reality they were only most beautiful phrases to cover up their opportunism. In this sense are true White Bone Demons in real life! Demons transform themselv thousand ways only because they want to eat people. Opportunists co plots because they want to push forward the revisionist line and res capitalism.

The comic strip vividly depicts the man-eating nature of the demon. Although Tripitaka chanted "Amita Buddha" and said: "A Buddhist benevolent. He should try to urge even demons to give up their evil doi

and be good, instead of harming them," the White Bone Demon paid no heed and was not "moved" an iota. Tripitaka asked the demon why and the White Bone Demon answered frankly: "It is because I want to eat your flesh!" Such self-disclosure teaches us the truth: "Demons are bound to bring catastrophe."

The Monkey was always highly on the alert for demons. As soon as he noticed the "evil vapors" he would immediately think: "There could be some demons around here." As soon as he saw some "dark clouds" in the sky he would go up to investigate immediately. When the White Bone Demon was disguised as a beauty and an old crone, Tripitaka and others were deceived, but the Monkey thought: "There are no houses within a hundred li; where could this girl have come from? The mountains are rugged; how could this old crone manage to come here?" In this way he immediately recognized the White Bone Demon.

Chairman Mao said: "A thunderstorm burst over the earth and the demon rose from a heap of white bones." We must always be on the alert in the class struggle or we shall not be able to discover in time the "evil vapors," "dark clouds" and other new developments in the class struggle or to grasp the initiative in class struggle. When the Monkey met some demons he always uses his nose to smell them and always succeeded in noticing an evil odor. Likewise we should also use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as our ideological weapon to check swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, see through the surface and look at the essence.

The Monkey had a firm spirit of struggle. The White Bone Demon repeatedly tried to transform itself and escape, but the Monkey's fighting spirit became stronger and stronger and pledged to eliminate the White Bone Demon. Tripitaka upbraided him for "wanting to kill" and said: "I don't want you as my disciple any longer." But the Monkey did not care about his personal gains and losses. Using the excuse of scouting the way, he again went up the sky to look for the demon. The third time, when he discovered that the White Bone Demon had been transformed into an old man, he hit him with his cudgel. When Tripitaka stopped him, he said: "Demons must be killed; how can we have pity on them!" In this way he demonstrated his unyielding will to fight. Even after being driven to the Mountain of Flowers and Fruit by Tripitaka, he was still worried about the fact that the demon had not been eliminated. As soon as he heard that the demon was again making trouble, he immediately "somersaulted through the clouds and hurried to the Cave of White Bones" and finally burned it back to its original shape.

In our present repudiation of revisionism and rectification of work style, we must develop our fearless spirit of struggle. We proletariat must not leave the battlefield as long as there are still "White Bone Demons" in the world. We should have the Monkey's revolutionary spirit and determination to eliminate demons whenever they are found. "Away with all pests! Our force is irresistible."

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MEDICINE

Chinese Hospital Treats Extensive Burns by Combined Traditional Chinese and Western Therapy

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 3, 1972)

combining traditional chinese and western medicine, an east china hospital affiliated to the anhwei provincial medical college has achieved new success in the treatment of extensive burns. traditional chinese medicine plays the main role in the treatment.

a total of 144 cases of extensive burns (total burn exceeding 30 per cent of the body area or third degree burns more than 10 per cent of the body area) have been treated this way since 1969, including one case of total burns covering 97.5 per cent of the body surface. the rate of cure was 90.9 per cent.

in may this year, the hospital admitted a patient who sustained scalds covering 97.5 per cent of the entire body surface. the only unburnt skin was a small portion on the scalp. second degree burns covered 74.5 per cent of the body, and third degree burns 21.5 per cent. the body was already covered for the most part by blisters. the dermal layer exposed on the back and the limbs had turned dark red. treated by a combination of traditional chinese and western methods, the patient passed through the shock phase smoothly and was relieved of temporary local infection. eighty per cent of the wound surface healed after one month's hospitalization. functional recovery was satisfactory after 48 days of careful treatment.

clinical practice shows that this new method is a highly effective cure, with a short period of hospitalization, ample sources of medicine and inexpensive. it is simple and can be used conveniently in rural and mountainous areas. no special equipment is required.

the doctors have also gone on medical tours of factories and mines and rural people's communes to treat burns. short courses are being run to popularize the new method.

since extensive burns affect not only the skin but also the functioning of the internal organs, treatment generally consists of the following stages: overcoming shock; dealing with infection and obtaining skin coverage of the wound. the hospital has summed up new methods to surmount these difficulties.

patients with extensive burns often fall into shock because a large amount of body fluid oozes out and blood volume falls. medical literature on burns states that since it is difficult to stop the oozing of body fluid in such cases, massive intravenous infusions are necessary.

this may intensify the suffering of the patient. moreover, the oozing plasma contains highly nourishing substances and becomes a breeding ground for germs. this often causes infection and septicemia.

the medical workers of the hospital analyzed the pathological changes in shock in an all-round way. they give the patient a decoction of anti-shock chinese herb medicine and a liquid burn mixture of western medicine, and dress the burns with a chinese herb drug. in this way they improve the circulation, check oozing and readjust the body fluid balance. combined, this eliminates the causes of shock.

although fluid replacement is effective for patients in shock or with a large loss of blood, the medical workers limited fluid intake to minimize any unfavourable effect for subsequent treatment. in the past three years, two-thirds of the patients with extensive burns were not given intravenous fluid replacement and they did not fall into shock. only a small amount of fluid was given intravenously, in addition to the above-mentioned treatment, in the remaining cases, which were in shock on admission. they safely tided over the shock phase.

in the summer of 1970 a patient with scalds of 70 per cent of the body surface was admitted to the hospital two hours after the accident. there was edema of the wound with blisters all over. conventional medical practice calls for massive intravenous infusions on the first day. but none were given, following the new method. the patient suffered neither shock nor infection, and the wound dried rapidly. he regained his health and was discharged from the hospital 19 days later.

in july this year, a child with extensive burns was admitted to the hospital in a state of shock 16 hours after the accident. oral doses of herb medicine were given. the wound was dressed with a chinese herb drug. this was supplemented by a small fluid infusion. the child was relieved from shock and was discharged from the hospital in a little over a month.

another menace to the life of the patient is septicemia. the use of large amounts of antibiotics lowers the patient's resistance and increases the chance of infection. so the hospital gives oral doses of chinese herb medicine to improve the patient's general condition, dresses the burns with a chinese herb drug to prevent infection, combat inflammation and alleviate pain and supplements this with an appropriate use of antibiotics. the hospital has gained some experience in controlling pyocyaneus septicemia, which has long been considered the most difficult aspect of the management of extensive burns. as a result the septicemia rate has dropped to below four per cent.

a poor peasant, who was burned in a fall from a roof into the flames while putting out a fire, was carried to the hospital in 1970. second degree burns covered 81 per cent of the body surface, and the patient was hospitalized 21 hours after the accident. he was promptly given anti-shock treatment, the wound was cleaned and dressed with a chinese herb drug. then, oral chinese medicine and injections of a small amount of antibiotics were administered. septicemia did not occur and the patient regained his health after one and a half months of treatment.

over the past seven months, the hospital has treated many burn cases, including the one with burns covering 97.5 per cent of the body surface. only a few cases of septicemia occurred and these were controlled effectively.

on april 16 this year, a child having a burn area with deep second degree scalds covering 21.5 per cent of the body surface developed pyocyaneus septicemia, accompanied by profuse bleeding of the digestive tract, and was in a critical condition. both ailments were cured by combined chinese and western therapy. fully recovered, the child was discharged after 45 days of treatment.

the medical workers of the hospital have produced ten kinds of dressings of chinese herb drugs and a dozen kinds of liquid preparations of chinese medicine after conducting experiments with no fewer than 120 kinds of chinese herb medicine to control infection. in its efforts to improve the combined chinese and western therapy for treating burns, the hospital has made arrangements for pharmacologists, pathologists and physiologists to undertake theoretical research.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

China's Industry, Communications Reduce Production Cost

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

industry and communications in different parts of china have further reduced production cost since the beginning of this year in accordance with chairman mao's principle on practising strict economy and "building up our country through diligence and frugality".

figures from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions show that industrial and other enterprises saved 138,000 tons of rolled steel, five million tons of coal, 152,000 tons of petroleum, 1,780 million k.w.h. of electricity and 929,000 cubic metres of timber in the first six months of this year.

a number of major factories in the northeast china province of liaoning, an important heavy industrial centre, cut down the consumption of raw materials this year. among the quotas for consumption of raw materials and energy in making the province's 30 major products, 52 quotas are at their lowest.

peking has improved 3,000 boilers since a general check-up of boilers and chimneys. in general this can raise their capacity and utilization of heat energy by 14 to 20 per cent and reduce coal consumption by about 20 per cent.

new working processes, techniques and materials have been widely introduced and multi-purpose use is made of waste liquid, gas and residue. powder metallurgy, precision casting, engineering plastics, nodular cast iron in place of steel as well as cold extrusion, cold pressing, and new techniques for eliminating or reducing metal cutting have been further popularized. this improves production efficiency and saves a great deal of valuable material for the state.

to meet the needs in industry and agriculture, industry and communications have paid close attention to the saving of electricity. kiangsu, shanghai and kwangsi in the first nine months of this year fulfilled 70 per cent of their 1972 electricity-saving plans.

as a result of deepening education in ideology and political line, cadres and workers are doing all they can to save metal, timber, machine parts and other material in line with the fine tradition of hard struggle. the ministry of fuel and chemical industries reported an increase of material wealth valued at eighty million yuan through repairs and use of waste in the first ten months of this year.

RIVER CONTROL

Northwest China Tames Yellow River Tributary

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Nov. 3, 1972)

irrigated land along the chingshui, a tributary of the yellow river, has been increased from 260 hectares before liberation to the present 10,000 hectares. this is the result of water conservancy work done by the cadres and commune members of both han and hui nationalities in the ningsia hui autonomous region in response to chairman mao's call "work on the yellow river must be done well".

the 303-kilometre-long chingshui flows through six counties in southern ningsia. most of the area lacks rain which comes to only 200 to 400 millimeters a year. but there are downpours in july and august when torrents used to carry large amounts of soil and sand down to the yellow river. before liberation, nothing was done about this.

water conservancy work started right after liberation. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the ningsia autonomous region mapped out an overall plan and took measures to speed up the work. apart from preventing erosion, the work in the last three years included many small and medium-sized reservoirs and trunk canals with a total length of 450 kilometres. the counties and production brigades organized mass campaigns to build these projects in slack farming seasons, and formed special groups to work the whole year round.

while harnessing the chingshui river, the peasants launched mass campaigns to check erosion, which was closely connected with soil improvement. on the hillslopes where erosion was serious, they laid stress on building contour terraced fields. trees were planted on the barren hills, and gullies were dammed to create new farmland by silt deposition.

more than 25,600 hectares of farmland have now been created and 12,600 hectares of barren hills afforested. an area of over 1,400 square kilometres are free from erosion. the silt carried into the yellow river has been sharply reduced. the 86 small and medium reservoirs built along the chingshui river and its tributaries serve to divert flood waters which would otherwise threaten the lower reaches. this has relieved the danger of yellow river floods.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet for Tirana University Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the state tirana university which had just returned from a china tour.

the delegation was led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university.

the banquet was attended by ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture, and shpresa zeneli, deputy rector of the state tirana university.

at the banquet permeated with a very sincere and friendly atmosphere, chinese ambassador liu chen-hua and rector agim mero toasted to the steady strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and mutual cooperation between the peoples and scientific workers of china and albania.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Insurance Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

the algerian insurance delegation led by titah lamine, technical counsellor to the algerian ministry of finance, left here by air today for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by keng tao-ming, general manager of the people's insurance company of china, and others. ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking, was present.

the delegation had visited peking, changsha, shaoshan and tientsin, and held friendly talks with the people's insurance company of china on enhancing co-operation between the two countries in insurance.

Chinese Minister of First Ministry of Machine Building Meets and Fetes Algerian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, and all members of the algerian government delegation he is leading.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chang chien-fei, hsi yeh-sheng and lu hsueh-chien, and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

also present were chaieb taleb-bendiab, algerian ambassador to china, and his wife, and mahieddin abed, counsellor of the algerian embassy here, and his wife.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Forestry Delegation Leaves Argentina for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

the chinese forestry delegation headed by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, left buenos aires for home yesterday after attending the seventh world conference on forestry and paying a visit to argentina, according to a buenos aires report.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chairman of the 7th world conference on forestry, vice-minister of agriculture and livestock of argentina in charge of the renovation of natural resources esteban a. takacs and his wife, vice-minister of agriculture and livestock ricardo mario canoniero and his wife, and secretary general of the world conference on forestry jose jorge garcia.

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chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih was also present.

ambassador cheng wei-chih gave a reception for the visit of the chinese delegation on october 31, which was attended by vice-ministers canoniero and takacs, president of the national committee of grains manuel a. rico, representative of the minister of defence juan ramon bonahora, other government officials and friends of various circles.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Doctor Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

bernard o'brien, doctor of plastic surgery from australia, and his wife and daughter left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, wu ying-kai, fan kuang and cheng hsu-hsi.

when the australian guests were in peking, yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met with them and gave a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

josef staribacher, austrian minister of commerce and industry, and his wife and the austrian government delegation he is leading left here by air this morning for a visit to kwangchow.

accompanying them are yeh ching-hao, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and hans thalberg, austrian ambassador to china.

seeing the guests off at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang, and leading members of departments concerned, including hu shu-tu, lin chi-hsin, sun so-chang and wang wen-lin.

present was dietrich bukowski, counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking.

during its stay in peking, the austrian government delegation visited a cotton mill and an art and craft exhibition, and made a sightseeing tour of historic spots.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Leaves Yaounde for Douala

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Nov. 1, 1972)

the chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here this morning for douala, capital of littoral province, for a visit. the delegation is due to leave the city tomorrow for lagos for a friendly visit to nigeria.

the delegation was seen off at yaounde airport by sadjo angokay, minister of industrial and commercial development; hapi, acting secretary-general and chief of the protocol, and jacques roger booh, director of asian and african affairs, of the foreign ministry.

present also at the airport were pak eui tchoun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic people's republic of korea, and diplomats of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Edmonton

(NCNA-English Edmonton, Nov. 1, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical associatcon arrived here his afternoon for a friendly visit to canada.

the delegation is led by wu wei-jan, vice-president of the surgery society of the chinese medical association and deputy director of the surgical department of the capital hospital under the chinese academy of medical sciences. its deputy leader is fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were j.w. grant macewan, lieutenant-governor of alberta, james oshiro, president of the alberta medical association, walter mackenzie, dean of medicine of the university of alberta, and other doctors in edmonton.

peter banks, president-elect of the canadian medical association, and d.a. geekie, director of communications and information of the canadian medical association, who had made special trips respectively to vancouver and san francisco to meet the delegation, arrived by the same plane.

the chinese delegation arrived here by way of vancouver, where they were greeted at the airport by p. banks, president-elect of the canadian medical association, denis cocke, minister of health of british columbia, david bachop, president of the medical association of british columbia, and joan ford of the canadian women medical federation.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Well-Known Sri Lanka Doctor Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

well-known sri lanka doctor rajendera arrived here by air yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including hsu shou-jen, hsin fu-lu and wang hsiao-hui.

CHINA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Back in Peking from Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

the chinese friendship visiting group led by wang chen-tang returned to peking today after a friendly visit to albania, romania ane yugoslavia.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for China Visit of Guinean People's Army Chief of General Staff

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of major general namory keita, chief of the general staff of the guinean people's army.

attending the banquet were major general namory keita and his attache lieutenant barda mamatou.

among the guests at the banquet were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of other departments tu yi-teh, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, kang lin, lin pin, wu chao-tung, chai cheng-wen, ho kung-kai, wang yueh-hsi, wang erh-chung and tu hsing-chung.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. mamadi kaba and hsiang chung-hua toasted the constant development of the militant friendship between the people and armies of china and guinea.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

the government economic and trade delegation of the co-operative republic of guyana headed by kenneth king, minister of economic development, arrived here from kwangchow by air this evening.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, sun so-chang and yen chia-hua.

chu chien-pai, a deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, made a special trip to kwangchow to greet the distinguished guests and accompany them to peking.

upon their departure from kwangchow, the distinguished guyanese guests were seen off at the airport by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade.

yuan teh-liang hosted a banquet in honour of the guests while they were in kwangchow. minister kenneth king and other guests visited china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair, a factory and a rural people's commune, and attended a theatrical performance.

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet in Honor of Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the government economic and trade delegation from the co-operative republic of guyana led by kenneth king, minister of economic development.

attending the banquet were yu chan, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, chu chien-pai, sun so-chang, yen chia-hua and chang hsing-chiao.

pai hsiang-kuo and kenneth king spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and guyana.

pai hsiang-kuo said: "the guyanese people are a heroic people, who have waged a protracted and unyielding struggle for national independence and freeing themselves from foreign control."

he said: "in international affairs, the government of guyana pursues a policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and non-alignment. the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held last august in the guyanese capital adopted the 'georgetown declaration' and a series of other resolutions, resolutely supporting the indochinese peoples in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly supporting the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression, and resolutely supporting the asian, african and latin-american peoples in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national

independence. at the same time, the conference also strongly condemned the division of the world into spheres of influence by the superpowers and all the criminal acts of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism." this, the minister went on, once again showed that "in the struggle against aggression, control and interference by the superpowers, an increasing number of small and medium-sized countries are getting united more closely and are playing an ever greater role".

he said that in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the two peoples of china and guyana had forged a profound friendship. the current visit to china of the delegation would surely make positive contributions to strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and guyanese people and to the promotion of trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

kenneth king said: "trade and technical and economic agreements between our two countries not only exist, but are being actively implemented. the guyanese people consider these agreements of special importance, because they are based on the principles of equality and of mutual benefit and mutual assistance.

"important though trade and economic relations are, these would be of no lasting value to our countries, if there were not, at the same time, understanding and friendship between us. one of the main objects of this mission is to foster and further develop such an understanding and friendship. our two countries have a common experience of deprivation and oppression and are joined in the struggle against the continuation and re-establishment of those conditions which lead to oppression and exploitation through neo-colonialism. these forces will without doubt ensure that the friendship which now exists between our peoples will flourish in the years to come."

kenneth king pointed out that the "georgetown declaration" "clearly and unambiguously condemned the powerful and evil forces which bestride the international scene. the declaration sought to give substance to the hopes and aspirations of those smaller and medium-sized states which are caught in the power struggles of the superpowers."

he said that since the achievement of independence, his country had striven to remove the legacy of colonialism from the minds of the people and build a self-reliant nation.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking for Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

an eight-member delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, left here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to jamaica.

it was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of other departments including sun so-chang, shen yun-ao, tung chao, huang chao-hsuan, wang ke-chung and chang feng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fu Hao Meets Shinichi Yanai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister, today met with shinichi yanai, head of the division of overseas establishments of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs, and four others, who are here preparing for the establishment of the japanese embassy. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting was kimio fujida of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

also present were wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and others.

Yamaguchi Literary Delegation of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1972)

a literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture of japan arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is writer hirohi tominari and secretary general is playwright yoshiaki fujii.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association; writers li chi, hao jan and yang mo; and leading members of chinese organizations; including lin lin, hsing jen-hsien and tien shu-chien.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Literary Delegation from Yamaguchi Prefecture of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met with and gave a banquet in honour of the literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture of japan here this evening. leader of the delegation is writer hirohi tominari and secretary general is playwright yoshiaki fujii.

liao cheng-chih and hirohi tominari spoke at the banquet. host and guests chatted heartily and proposed many toasts to the constant development of the profound friendship between the chinese and japanese people and literary workers.

present at the banquet were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other chinese organizations and chinese literary workers including chang hsiang-shan, hsieh ping-hsin, li chi, sun ping-hua, lin lin, hao jan, yang mo, chang yung-mei, hsing jen-hsien, tien shu-chien and ching pu-chun.

Shinichi Yanai and Tomohide Akiyama Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

shinichi yanai, head of the division of overseas establishments of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs, tomohide akiyama, chief of the silviculture and protection section of the agency of forestry of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and other japanese guests who had escorted cherry and larch saplings to peking left here for home by air this morning via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yi, li yung-kai, ting hung, chen kang and liu hua. also present was kimio fujida of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

while in peking, shinichi yanai, tomohide akiyama and others visited the great wall, a ming tomb, the summer palace, the palace museum, the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the art handicrafts exhibition.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Representative to UN Fetes Chiao Kuan-hua and Representatives of Other Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 1, 1972)

abdullah yaccoub bishara, permanent representative of kuwait to the united nations gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of the representatives of a number of countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation and vice-foreign minister, huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, representatives chen chu and wang jun-sheng, as well as the representatives of albania, mali, zambia, guinea, italy, mauritius and the alternate representatives of somalia, argentina, morocco, japan.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Latin American Representatives to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 2, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner this evening in honour of the representatives of a number on latin american countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were carlos ortiz de rozas, representative of argentina, humberto diaz-casanueva, representative of chile, javier perez de cuellar, representative of peru, aquilino e. boyd, representative of panama, miguel marin bosch, adviser of the mexican delegation, leopoldo benites, representative of ecuador, jose luis molina, representative of costa rica, leonardo diaz gonzalez, representative of venezuela, and rafael zal-divar brizuela, alternate representative of el salvador.

huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, and hsiung hsiang-hui, adviser, of the chinese delegation were present.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and his wife and the malagasy delegation he is leading arrived here by plane this evening via shanghai for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were welcomed at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua; vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh; and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, ho kung-kai, han hsu, lu hsueh-chien and hsi yeh-sheng.

the airport flew the national flags of the malagasy republic and the people's republic of china. when foreign

minister and madame ratsiraka and other guests stepped down from the plane, foreign minister chi peng-fei and madame hsu han-ping went up to shake hands with the distinguished guests from far-away malagasy.

kao chien-chung, deputy director on the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had specially gone to shanghai to greet the guests, arrivd with the delegation.

when the delegation stopped over at shanghai, they were greeted at the airport by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, a standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Government Delegation Feted in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 2, 1972)

nigerian federal commissioner for economic development and reconstruction adebayo adedeji gave a cocktail party today in honour of the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader and yang chi-liang, chinese ambassador to nigeria, as deputy leader.

present at the party were nigerian federal commissioner for trade wennike briggs, federal commissioner for agriculture and natural resources j.o.j. okenzi, attorney-general of the federation and commissioner for justice n.b. graham-douglas and other high-ranking government officials. nigerian ambassador to china a.m.a. sanusi was also present.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to nigeria and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese government delegation arrived here today from cameroon for a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the government of the federal republic of nigeria.

commissioner adebayo adedeji and other senior officials were present at the airport to meet the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese and Vietnamese People Unite and Help Each Other

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 3, 1972)

the people living along the borders of china and viet nam are closely united and helping each other as near kin.

the tunghsing multi-national autonomous county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china borders the democratic republic of viet nam. one day, a fishing boat of one of its production brigades broke down while in the bac bo gulf. a storm was brewing and the vessel was in danger. a nearby fishing boat of the hai phong village of the vietnamese ba loan islands quickly came to the aid of the chinese boat. the vietnamese comrades decided to release the ten small boats their vessel was hauling in order to tow the chinese boat to harbour.

the internationalist spirit shown by the vietnamese comrades greatly moved the chinese fishermen. when the chinese thanked them, the vietnamese fishermen replied: "china and viet nam are linked by mountains and rivers. it is only natural that we should unite and help each other."

a vietnamese girl xuan hai broke her left leg last october. her mother took her to the clinic of a commune of the tunghsing multi-national autonomous county. the chinese comrades promised to do every thing possible to set the girl's leg and the mother returned to her village, her mind at ease. the doctor of the chinese clinic took the girl home for careful treatment. half a month later, the parents of the girl rejoiced to see her walk across the friendship bridge that links china and viet nam. when they thanked the chinese doctors, they replied: "the peoples of china and viet nam are as close as kin. we should help each other."

a production brigade of the tunghsing multi-national autonomous county fitted out a fishing boat with lighting equipment for fishing in the bac bo gulf. but the chinese fishermen were not familiar with this method. when the fishermen of a nearby vietnamese village in mong cai heard of this, they came to share their experience with the chinese fishermen. some veteran vietnamese fishermen even went to sea with their chinese counterparts to demonstrate. with their help, the chinese fishing boat was able to increase its catches. in appreciation for this selfless help, the chinese fishermen resolved to make bigger catches in support of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Leaves Sweden for Canada

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 3, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation with pei shih-chang as leader and pai chien-fu as deputy leader left here this morning for canada.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by professor gunnar hambraeus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences, and his wife; professor arne fredga, academician of the royal swedish academy of sciences; and goesta ekspong, director of the physics research institute of the royal swedish academy of sciences.

canadian ambassador to sweden margret meagher nushi also saw off the delegation at the airport.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming was also present.

the chinese scientists' delegation arrived in sweden on october 20. during its stay here, it toured stockholm, goghenburg, uppsala and kiruna where it visited a scientific research institute, universities, plants, mines and enterprises. the chinese scientists had wide contacts with swedish friends of science circles and were warmly received. the chinese and swedish scientists exchanged their opinions about further development of the friendly contacts between the science circles of the two countries and about the exchange of science and technique.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Fishery Workers Denounce US Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 1, 1972)

peruvian fishery workers have pointed out in recent statements that the u.s. fishing law jeopardizes the sovereignty of those latin american countries which defend the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

these statements were reported in the peruvian paper "la nueva cronica" today.

wilfredo macera, president of the organizing committee of the fishing cooperative of mancora, pointed out that the fishing law recently promulgated by the u.s. government

"is an act directed against the sovereignty of those latin american countries which defend their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. we fishery workers should unite ourselves and form a common front against the attitude which defends the incursion of u.s. fishing vessels".

victor querebalu, member of the supervisory committee of the fishing cooperative, said: "the attitude adopted by the u.s. government to protect u.s. interests is no more than a demonstration of its attempt to enforce a law which is completely detrimental to the hydro-biological resources of peru and other latin american countries".

macera and querebalu expressed support for the acts of the peruvian government in defence of state sovereignty over the territorial waters and maritime resources.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits San Francisco

(NCNA-English San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1972)

the chinese medical delegation paid a friendly visit in san francisco of west america from october 28 to 31.

it visited the school of medicine of the university of california yesterday afternoon where they heard some reports by american doctors on the treatment of cardiac diseases and cancer. many teachers and students of the school expressed the hope that more chinese medical and other scientific workers would visit the west coast and more american medical and other workers could have the opportunity to visit china. yesterday morning the delegation visited medical care services of kaiser foundation.

on october 30, the chinese medical delegation visited the medical center of the stanford university where they were warmly received by the faculty members and students. addressing a welcoming ceremony, doctor clayton rich, dean of the medical school of the university, said that the teachers and students here longed for a very long time to meet chinese friends and to exchange medical research and teaching works between the two countries. he said that they felt it a great honour and most joyous to have a get-together with the chinese friends. leader of the delegation wu wei-jan expressed his thanks to the students and staff of the university's medical centre for their warm invitation and well designed arrangement.

the delegation then visited the clinic and research units of the center, watched slides of cancer research

programme and heart transplantation programme. the chinese doctors were very happy to know that their american colleagues have achieved some good results in these fields.

the university presented a book of california scenery to the chinese delegation.

the chinese delegation visited syntex research institute on the afternoon of the same day. professor c. djerassi, president of the institute, accompanied the chinese doctors to watch the process of producing some new drugs in its medical laboratory. the institute presented a few new products to the chinese delegation.

the chinese medical delegation went sightseeing in the suburbs of san francisco on october 29.

the delegation arrived here from kansas city on october 28.

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Visit to USA

(NCNA-English San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan as its leader and fu yi-cheng as its deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to the united states and left here this morning for a friendly visit to canada.

it was seen off at the airport by dr. john r. hogness, president of the institute of medicine of the american national cademy of sciences, and american doctors who had visited china: dr. samuel rosen, otologist, dr. e. grey dimond, cardiologist, and dr. victor sidel, associate professor of public health. representatives of medical circles of san francisco and representatives of chinese residents here were also at the airport.

the delegation arrived in the united states on october 12. during its 20 days of stay, it visited hospitals, schools, health centres, universities, and other places in washington, new york, boston, chicago, kansas city, and san francisco, in the company of four american doctors and their wives who had visited china, and other american friends in medical circles. they were warmly received by american people of the medical and other circles as well as by overseas chinese in the united states.

during their visit, the chinese doctors had friendly discussions with their american colleagues on questions of common interest. they found things useful to them

in medical research, clinical field and teaching. as a result of the visit, mutual understanding between american and chinese medical workers was enhanced.

at a press conference here yesterday, dr. wu wei-jan, leader of the chinese delegation, said that since its arrival in the united states, his delegation had been accorded a warm welcome and a friendly reception everywhere. short as it was the visit was successful, he declared.

the chinese medical delegation gave a dinner on october 30 at st. francis hotel here in honour of american friends of various medical and educational institutions, thanking them for the help given during the visit.

the american medical association gave a dinner here yesterday evening to send off the chinese medical delegation. more than 100 personages of the american medical and health circles were present. the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

dr. russell b. roth, president-elect of the american medical association, delivered a farewell speech at the dinner. he said that in the past weeks the chinese medical circles and american medical circles had sent doctors to visit each other's country. this showed that the exchanges between the two peoples were increasing. he proposed a toast to the further development of friendship between the medical workers of the two countries.

doctor hogness bade farewell to the chinese visitors, saying that in the short time of three weeks the chinese doctors and their american colleagues had learned from each other and understood each other better.

doctor rosen, doctor sidel and doctor dimond also spoke, bidding farewell to the chinese delegation. doctor paul dudley white, in a telegram from boston read at the dinner, sincerely hoped that the friendship developed during the visit by the chinese friends would be strengthened.

on behalf of the chinese delegation, doctor wu wei-jan said in reply, "twenty days ago, we brought with us best regards and good wishes of the chinese people to the american people to visit this country, and now we shall bring with us the friendly sentiments of the american people to the chinese people to go back to china."

he said: our stay is very short, but the friendship of the american people toward the chinese people is unforgetable. further development of the friendship between our two great peoples is in conformity with the common desire of our two peoples.

American Friendly Personage Ida Pruitt Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

american friendly personage ida pruitt left peking by air today on a visit to southern china. ida pruitt arrived in peking on october 18 and was honoured here at a dinner given by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

VIETNAM PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

What Is US Purpose in Putting Off Signing?

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1972)

the "people's daily" carried a commentator's article today entitled "what is the purpose of the united states in putting off the signing?" the article reads:

the complications made by the united states has caused the restoration of peace in viet nam to fail to materialize as scheduled. how will the vietnamese situation develop? will the war be dragged on and on, or can peace be restored as early as possible? the people the world over cannot help evincing grave concern over the matter.

the u.s. government spread optimistic views day after day in the past few days. according to the u.s. assertion, the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" already reached between the vietnamese and u.s. sides has not been signed because there were "certain ambiguities in the draft agreement" that "required modification and improvement", and this "can easily be settled". as to the repeatedly stressed so-called difficulties the u.s. met with in saigon, they are allegedly not difficult to solve. in a word, everything seems to be fine and people may trust the sincerity of the united states and sit down to wait for peace to come in viet nam.

however, the state of affairs is just the opposite exclamation

the modification the united states suggests does not merely show "nuances" as it alleges. how can one say that the "six or seven very concrete issues" which

dr. kissinger referred to as requiring modification at his october 26 news conference present only differences of slight importance? such issues as international supervision and the relationship between the ending of the war in viet nam and ceasefire in indochina, far from being insignificant, are important issues of substance. they are questions already clearly stipulated in the agreement, the text of which has been affirmed by the president of the united states in his two notes of october 20 and 22 to the premier of the democratic republic of viet nam. and now the united states has gone back on its own word, seeking "modification and improvement". evidently this is aimed at creating obstacles and raising difficulties in the way of the signing of the agreement.

actually, dr. kissinger has not mentioned all the points the united states wants to modify. what the united states finds it embarrassing to state clearly have been blurted out in detail by nguyen van thieu. it is not without a background that nguyen van thieu has babbled quite a lot these days and come out with all sorts of absurd demands. his absurd demands are summed up by upi into seven points, such as the scope of ceasefire, troop withdrawal from south viet nam, widening of the areas for armaments replacements on a piece-for-piece basis, the national council of three equal segments to be established being a "disguised coalition" which is not born through election, release of captured and imprisoned personnel, and signing of the agreement by the four parties, etc. these practically require the modification of all the principal clauses in the agreement. the seven points of nguyen van thieu dovetail superbly with the "six or seven" issues of the united states. so nguyen van thieu clamoured that peace "will come only when i personally sign the treaty for a ceasefire and peace." in spite of such good team work on the part of nguyen van thieu, the u.s. government alleges that it has encountered difficulties in saigon. how can this convince anybody?

the u.s. government is repeatedly changing its position on viet nam, reaching out for a yard after taking an inch. it refuses to honour its words; it refuses to sign the agreement reached. while creating obstacles, it is spreading broad hints of optimism. in resorting to such tactics, it has the aim to mislead the world public, go on putting off the signing of the agreement and try to make changes in the substance of the agreement. if the united states succeeds in its schemes, the war in viet nam is bound to continue and the restoration of peace there will be postponed indefinitely.

how can there be positive results in the new meetings between viet nam and the united states if the latter refuses to change its attitude? the stern stand of the democratic republic of viet nam towards the u.s. act in putting off the signing of the agreement is entirely correct. now the people the world over and all the peace-loving countries are strongly demanding that the u.s. government keep its words and sign the agreement so as to end the war in viet nam. the u.s. attempt to repudiate the agreement is categorically impermissible: if the united states does not change its unjustifiable attitude and continues with its dilatory tactics, it must be held entirely responsible for the consequences of the failure to restore peace in viet nam.

now, let us see what action the u.s. government will take.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Launch Tutorial Activities To Deepen Reading and Study

- The Party branch of the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command organizes tutorial groups for study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton) In the course of leading the company in reading and study, the Party branch of the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command has organized tutorial study groups to help cadr and fighters solve problems they encounter when studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, thus promoting and deepening the reading and study in the entire company.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the work style this company whipped up an upsurge for the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. The fighters were zealous and exerted great efforts to deepen their study. From their reading, they raised many questions and requested the Party branch to give them assistance. Adopting the method of integrating leadership with the masses, the company's Party branch formed tutorial groups by selecting those cadres and fighters who had often engaged themselves in painstaking and conscientious study and who were able to combin theory with practice. Since their establishment more than eight months ago, the tutorial groups have painstakingly studied Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works under the guidance of the company's Party branch, and have since held nine tutorial sessions for the whole company. They have helped the cadres and fighters study Marxist-Leninist works such as the "Communist Manifesto," achieving relative good results.

Owing to the lack of experience, when the comrades of the tutorial groups first started tutoring, they put emphasis on dealing with the historical background and on explaining terms, concepts, and names of people and places, and they seldom led participants to understand the essence of the Marxist spirit. The fighters remarked, "Everything sounded so exciting in class; but we could not derive any guidelines for our own study after class." The tutorial groups modestly listened to the opinion of the fighters and placed more stress on concentrating efforts to master basic theories.

For instance, in order to help the company's commanders and fighters grasp the basic Marxist principle on the theory of surplus value, members of tutorial groups first selected and read relevant chapters of "Wages, Price and Profit," "Anti-Dühring," and "Capital" as well as related works of Chairman Mao. By collective discussion, they reached a theoretical understanding of the basic principles of the theory of surplus value. Then they interviewed veteran workers of a nearby weaving factory and got to know abundant facts and figures showing how the capitalists exploited the workers before the liberation. The workers gave them a good account--in the past, each worker wove one and a half bolts of cloth daily which was worth $7.50; the capitalists paid the worker 50 cents for wage and $4 for the [balance of the] cost of production. Thus, the capitalists expropriated a worker of $3 worth of surplus value each day. For the comrades of the tutorial groups, these real facts increased their understanding of the basic principles of the theory of surplus value. As a result, they were able to give more clear and thorough explanations when tutoring the study in the company. The comrades commented, "This sort of tutoring is easy to understand and to keep in mind. We have really learned the basic principles of Marxism."

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating theory with practice, comrades of tutorial groups strive to bring in practice in every class. Once, they gave tutorial classes on the studies of Marxist philosophy. In order to explain what the materialist theory of relection and what idealist transcendentalism were on the basis of combining theory with practice so as to help comrades in the company grasp and apply the viewpoint of putting practice in the first place, the groups held symposiums with comrades of the kitchen staff before tutorials to understand the details of how the staff improved the stoves to save coal. Comrades of the kitchen staff had relatively low cultural level and they did not know anything about technique. To save coal in support of the state's construction, they gave play to collective wisdom and strove to improve stoves with enthusiasm. In the process of improving stoves, they used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as the weapon, feared no failures and repeatedly put ideas into practice. After more than 100 experiments, they finally succeeded, saving a great deal of coal for the state.

In the course of assisting study, the tutorial groups took the kitchen staff as an example to illustrate the principle that "all true knowledge comes from direct experience," and to criticize the "theory of genius" boosted by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The presentation of the tutorials had a popular appeal, were realistic and easy to understand. Thus, they helped the cadres and fighters to draw a clear demarcation line between the two theories of cognition and increased their courage for practice.

In the past, Hsü Pao-feng, who was a fighter, thought that he was too stupid to learn Marxist-Leninist works. After he had studied the viewpoint of putting practice in the first place, he realized that man's intelligence and talents were not inborn, but were brought forth and developed through practice. When he recalled how he, from not knowing how to shot and stand sentry, acquired shooting and learned to do sentry duty, he concluded with deep realization, "Everything is acquired through learning. If only one is willing to put in efforts, one can also understa i and grasp Marxist-Leninis works." From then onward, he had even greater enthusiasm for study.

The automatic weapons marksmen of this company formerly lacked confiden in target shooting. When they had studied the viewpoint of putting practic in the first place, they followed the example of the kitchen staff. They learned diligently and practiced painstakingly, seeking through practice the law governing target shooting. Consequently, they succeeded in achieving better results in one shooting exercise not so long ago.

Tutorial groups of this company also pay attention to giving concr assistance to fighters with low cultural level and poor comprehension power. Their measures include:

1. Run cultural evening schools. The Party branch of the company specially sets aside two evenings weekly for comrades of low cultural level to study relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, thus enabling them to learn both culture and the spiritual essence.

2. Launch mass tutorial activities. On every tutorial session, comra with higher level of culture and quicker perception are mobilized to aid tho comrades of lower cultural level and slow comprehension.

3. Conduct small classes. Before giving tutorials for the whole compa the tutorial groups first try the lectures on some comrades with lower cultu level and invite their opinions. When they have finished the session for t whole company, the tutorial groups again further assist these comrades by putting together the difficulties and problems they have raised.

By these methods, they help comrades of low cultural level and poor comprehension power ward off obstacles in study, and increase their confiden for study. Consequently, these comrades exert painstaking efforts to learn and deepen their study, striving to catch up with the progress of study in t company.

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MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

A Leader in Hard Struggle

- Story of Shen Wen-ch'e, secretary of CCP Huinan Hsien Committee, who preserves the Party's fine traditions and vigorously continues the revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1972)

Not long ago, we visited Huinan hsien at the foot of the Ch'angpai Mountains. Giving an account of the excellent situation of revolution and production, the cadres and the masses invariably talked about the touching deeds of hard struggle of Comrade Shen Wen-ch'e, secretary of the hsien committee. They praised him: "Old Shen has not the slightest bit of 'bureaucratic' air in himself. He is our good leader in hard struggle!"

Persevere in Doing Labor and Never Let "Bureaucratic Airs" Come to the Surface

Shen Wen-ch'e came of a poor peasant family of the Korean nationality. Before liberation, he was a farm hand and did odd jobs for the landlord. In the past two decades and more from 1946 when he joined in the revolution to the present when he serves as a hsien committee secretary, he has changed his post from time to time but he never changed the traditional color of the laboring people. He often goes deeply into the basic-level units, taking with him his personal belongings and climbing mountains and wading through rivers. In the course of labor, he does all farm jobs, cultivating seeds, transplanting seedlings, working the plow and dibbling seedlings. Working in the office, he always comes early and takes a broom to sweep clean the courtyard. At home, he joins the residents in digging ditches and doing road repairs.

Shen Wen-ch'e also takes participation in labor as an important way to wipe away "bureaucratic airs" and to maintain the style of hard struggle. He said: "Cadre participation in labor is a major problem of fundamental importance. This is no exception to the No. 1 men. The stronger the smell of soil they have, the weaker their 'bureaucratic airs' will be." The masses said affectionately: "Old Shen still looks like a farm hand!"

In April last year, the farm operated by the office of the hsien revolutionary committee tried to improve water cultivation of seedlings. The weather then was still very cold and bits of ice still remained in the field. Spraying seeds in the paddy field required arduous effort and careful work. Shen Wen-ch'e rolled up his trousers, bared his feet and started sowing seeds in the field. Other comrades feared that he could not stand this physically. They asked him many times to come away from the field and do something else. He replied, smiling: "We are ordinary laborers. If you arrange some light jobs for me to do, am I not turned into a special laborer?" He insisted on joining others in sowing seeds in more than 5 mow of seed beds.

In the past few years, Shen Wen-ch'e was ill many times and was burdened with very heavy tasks. But, he persevered in doing about 40 days of labor every year. Under his leadership, the cadres of the whole hsien further improved their style of leadership and spared as much time as possible for participation in collective labor, thereby drawing closer their ties with the masses.

Although Ranking High, One Must Not Live As One of a Privileged Class

"All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people." Shen Wen-ch'e firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, always kept in mind the interests of the peopl and refrained from living as a member of a privileged class.

His family lived in an ordinary one-storied house. This year, th hsien authority built a few brick-and-tile houses for use as a cadres' dormi The comrade of the housing department wanted to allot a house with two big rooms to the Shen family. But Shen, disagreeing, said: "The masses do not live in spacious houses either. I find it quite good enough to live here. He also proposed allotting these new houses to the comrades who urgently needed them.

"A leading cadre takes a high position, but in no way should he enjoy special privileges." Shen Wen-ch'e always imposes such stern demands on himself. He insists on doing so even in trivial matters. Taking a bus, he follows the queue as the masses do. Going to see a motion picture, he would buy tickets as the masses do. Working in the countryside, he has meal similar to those the masses have. He imposes such stern demands not only o himself but also on other members of his family. He has only one child. B he never pampers him and allows him to cherish any feeling of superiority. Usually, he makes the child carry water, chop firewood and prepare meals and cultivate the habit of doing labor. His mother is in her seventies, living in a village in another hsien. In the winter of a past year, she came by train to visit her son. When she left, some comrades of the hsien office, considering that she was ill and his house was more than 4 li from the railw station, suggested sending her to the railway station in a car. But, his wi turned down the suggestion with courtesy. She said: "Old Shen's parent is like any other parent of the masses. She should not enjoy any privilege." She told her teenage child to push a cart, in which the old woman was seated with her support, and they happily sent her to the railway station.

The Powers Given By the People Should Not Be Misused

Shen Wen-ch'e takes the lead in observing the discipline of the Pa and the State. In handling all problems, he always proceeds from the inter of the Party and the people and works in accordance with the principle. He said: "The leading cadres are entrusted with power by the people. In no w should they misuse their powers or use them to seek personal gain and comfor

The younger sister of Shen's wife came to live in his house after her father died. She wanted to find a job in the hsien-government seat with the aid of her brother-in-law. Shen thought to himself: "I am secretary of the hsien committee. How can I take advantage of my position and power to find a job for my relative?" Educated patiently through persuasion by Shen and his wife, the sister went happily to participate in labor in a production team.

In the past few years, industrial production developed rather quickly in Huinan hsien and the town population increased continuously, so that the supply of non-staple foodstuff sometimes could not catch up. During the spring festival of this year, the financial and trade department decided to supply more non-staple foodstuff to the hsien-level leading comrades. Upon learning this, Shen Wen-ch'e immediately criticized the responsible person of the financial and trade department. He said: "We should not upset the plan of commodity supply because we want to show concern for the leading cadres. If every department takes advantage of its powers to do something incorrect, it will separate itself far from the masses."

The standing committee of the hsien committee launched a rectification campaign in conjunction with this incident. All comrades came to understand that: The leaders should take the lead in developing the proper proletarian ways and correcting the improper ways. If the leaders do not fight amid hardship, they will not possibly be able to lead a force to fight against hardship." After that, members of the standing committee of the hsien committee and the responsible persons of various departments paid attention to resisting and struggling against the incorrect ways.

In the past, whenever the hsien leadership held a meeting, it ordered some special food from a restaurant. More and more money was spent on the meetings. Sometimes, these expenses were against the financial system. In April of this year, at the suggestion by Shen Wen-ch'e, the standing committee held a discussion and decided to check this evil wind immediately. After that, no meal was offered when the hsien leadership called ordinary work conference and small-scaled meetings. If meals had to be offered for the participants of a meeting, the food supplied must not surpass the standard specified. In this way, expenses on meetings were reduced. This won praises from the masses.

We Must Work with Revolutionary Vigor As We Did During the Years of War

Not long after he joined in the revolution, Shen Wen-ch'e was engaged in guerrilla warfare in the mountain areas around Huinan. It was then the initial period of the liberation war and life was very tough. In winter, they had no cotton-padded coats to wear. Sometimes, they did not have rice to eat. They could only chew some fried corn to appease their hunger. But he and other comrades were filled with revolutionary vigor. They climbed the snow-clad mountains and penetrated the dense forest to arouse and organize the masses to fight against the enemies. Today, he is near 50 years of age. He not only preserved the style of hard work and plain living as he did in the past, but will worked with the revolutionary vigor as he did during the years of war.

In August of last year, Huinan hsien was attacked by a serious flo the like of which had rarely occurred since the founding of the people's republic. The few rivers in this hsien rose quickly and more than 60,000 mow of crops was flooded and more than 20 villages were washed away overnigh Disregarding his illness, Shen Wen-ch'e hurried to the spots where the calamity was serious. At that time, the motor highway had already become impassable in the flood. Taking no heed of his safety, he first rowed a boat and then, with the help of a stick, waded through the water and came to Yangtzushao commune and joined the cadres and the commune members there in rescuing public property and fighting against disaster. Eventually, the masses of the calamity-stricken areas overcame the danger.

It was in this revolutionary spirit that Shen Wen-ch'e led the people of the hsien to defeat the natural disasters and change the outlook of the mountain areas. Ch'ingyang commune was a backward commune in this hsien. He went there personally and stayed to work continuously for six months, helping this commune improve its outlook tremendously. In Fumin commune which was situated in a frigid mountain area an impractical plan was drawn up for changing large areas of upland fields into paddy fields last winter in order to reap a high yield. Upon learning this, Shen Wen-ch'e immediately hurried to this remote commune and personally led the cadres of the commune and brigade levels deeply into the production teams to make care ful investigations and helped them revise the plan and take a firm hold of the transformation of the arable land on hill slopes. This year, this comm was attacked by spring frost, hail, cold wave and other natural disasters. Yet, its grain output was still much greater than that of last year.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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INTELLECTUALS

Arouse the Enthusiasm of Intellectuals in Carrying Out Scientific Research for the Revolution

by

CCP Committee of Kirin Medical College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 5, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching of "carrying out education in ideology and political line," we have in the course of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign paid attention to distinguishing between the right and the wrong lines in scientific research, conscientiously carried out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and, while mobilizing the teachers and the medical workers to launch deep-going revolution in education, actively carried out scientific research in conjunction with the practice of teaching and medical work, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the intellectuals in carrying out scientific research for the revolution.

Correctly Handle the Problem of Unity Between Politics and Technique

Should we put proletarian politics in command and carry out scientific research for revolution, or put "technique in the first position" and carry out scientific research for personal fame and gain? This is an outstanding feature of the struggle between the two lines on the front of scientific research. The Party committee organizes all to study conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on the putting of politics in command of technique and the unity of politics and technique, to criticize penetratingly the fallacies of "vocational work in command" and "politics may overrule anything else" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, making them understand that whether or not they commit mistakes of "putting technique in first position" is not determined by whether they have done much or little work of scientific research and whether they have exerted great or little effort in scientific research but by whether they have perseveringly put proletarian politics in command and whether they have carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Some comrades say: "It is easy to understand the principle but difficult to make out concrete problems." The Party committee carries out line education in conjunction with concrete examples.

An associate professor in our college formerly carried out research on artificial blood plasma and is now engaged in the same work. We made an analysis of the line by comparing his conditions of the past with those of the present. He formerly tried to study an out-of-the-way subject, so as to become famous overnight and to achieve both personal fame and gain, but now he thinks about the needs of war preparations and clinical first-aid. In the past he ruminated over a problem and made personal strife behind closed

doors but now he maintains close ties with the masses and brings the wisdom of the collective into play. Formerly he felt elated when making an initial success but was disheartened when meeting with failure, but now he has established the will to contribute toward the welfare of the state and is working with great resolution and perseverance. In the past two years, he made experiments repeatedly and eventually produced considerably good results. All comrades see from this example that, in studying the same problem, the aim, method and stamina of the past in doing research are different from those of the present and this, in the last analysis, is caused by the execution of two different lines.

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Theory and Practice

In the past few years, after criticizing idealist transcendentalis and the fallacy "theory is supreme," the intellectuals have acquired a stronger viewpoint of "practice is primary." But, since stress has been put on "practice is primary," is it still necessary to attach importance to theoretical research? In the course of research, it is necessary to apply theoretical thinking in carrying out scientific abstraction?

How should these problems be solved correctly? The Party committ was somewhat enlightened by the work of the frostbite research group.

The frostbite group studied the problem of curing third degree frostbit At first, some comrades thought that the problem would be solved if they cou find a drug that would cure the frostbite. But they tried more than 50 kin of Chinese traditional and Western medicine and folk prescriptions, and the results were not good. Later, they summed up experience and lessons. On the basis of their practical experience and the data of scientific research at home and in foreign countries, they proposed a hypothesis of "the comprehensive principle of the cell metabolism and the obstruction of capillary circulation" in relation to the cause and development of frostbite." They drew up a fresh plan of experiment in accordance with this hypothesis and selected drugs purposefully and in a planned way. As a result, they found from among the various kinds of medicine which had been excluded from all former prescriptions a kind of Chinese traditional medicine which helped improve cell metabolish and protect the inner wall of the blood vessel. In the past two years, following the principle of unity of theory and practice, this research group continuously examined, adjusted and added to its knowledge in the course of practice. It scored rather good results in experimental treatment of the third-degree frostbite and in clinical application of this treatment.

The experience of both the positive and the negative sides acquire by the frostbite research group made all understand that: Criticizing "theo is supreme" and stressing "practice is primary" in no way means that theory can be neglected. Attaching importance to scientific theories by proceedin from the needs of practice is qualitatively different from carrying out research behind closed doors and "theory is supreme." With thinking raised

gradually to a higher level, the intellectuals brought about an ever stronger atmosphere of study of scientific theories in conjunction with practice.

Criticially Draw on Foreign Advanced Experience and Unearth the Motherland's Medical Heritage

Formerly, the tendency of seeking foreign things and rejecting Chinese things was rather serious in the study of medicine. For some time after the slavish comprador philosophy and the idea of trailing behind at a snail's pace and national nihilism had been criticized, some comrades were still not very clear about whether it was still necessary to read foreign documents and to accept foreign advanced techniques and experience.

A bio-chemistry teacher learned that some foreign countries had in recent years discovered that a kind of galactoside acid could help answer some theoretical and practical problems. Therefore, he looked up and read the documents in this concern rather systematically. When the masses asked him to give a lecture, he was afraid of being accused of letting the slavish comprador philosophy and the idea of trailing behind at a snail's pace come to the fore. It was discovered that this fear was quite typical among the technicians.

In view of this situation, the Party committee vigorously propagandized Chairman Mao's directives "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "Weed through the old to bring forth the new" and laid emphasis on making clear two problems: One was to draw a clear demarcation line between critical inheritance and overall inheritance or overall negation and to make clear that in handling Chinese ancient things and Western things, we should "discard the dross and take in the essence." The other was to draw a clear demarcation line between learning and copying and to make clear that it was entirely necessary to learn from foreign experience so as to promote our own creations. For this reason, the college set aside one afternoon every week for academic activities and encouraged all to introduce analytically and critically the medical achievements at home and elsewhere and to sum up and exchange their experience in research. Classes of various types were held for Western-school doctors to learn the Chinese traditional medicine. Foreign language evening schools were also opened. These measures played a role in promoting the medical research conducted by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine.

Adhere to the Policy of "Letting A Hundred Schools Contend" and Correctly Handle the Dissenting Opinions in Scientific Research

These two incidents occurred:

One was that: An old teacher expressed his view on the cause of a certain disease and made some experiments. Some comrades disagreed with him. They mixed his academic viewpoint with the shortcomings in his thinking and the problems of his work and criticized that his plan of experiments was a

mistake of the line. This teacher did not accept this criticism and long remained "unreconcilable" ideologically. This once impaired unity and stopped the progress of research work.

The other was that: When the physiology teaching-research group discussed the method of studying the principle of acupuncture anaesthesia, some members suggested proceeding from the level of the spinal cord while o suggested proceeding from the cerebral cortex. These two opinions were in dispute, each refusing to give up to the other. The teaching-research gro aroused all members to discuss and analyze the bases and the strong and wea points of these two plans and to compare them through rudimentary experiment Eventually, they drew a new plan of research by proceeding from the brain s This activated the academic studies and strengthened unity. All members became more enthusiastic in acupunctural anaesthesia.

From these two incidents, the Party committee came to realize the importance of correctly distinguishing the right and wrong in academic studi from the right and wrong of the line. One must be vigilant against and be able to discern problems of the line related to the problems of academic studies. But, he must not take the ordinary academic controversies as a struggle between the two lines. Dissenting opinions within the sphere of academic studies should be solved through free discussion and scientific experiment in line with Chairman Mao's policy "Let a hundred flowers blosso let a hundred schools contend," and in no way should one jump to a conclusio

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FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Why Liulin Hsien Is Able To Increase Production in a Year of Severe Drought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1972)

This year Liulin hsien in Shansi experienced a drought more serious than that of last year, nevertheless, production increase is still very pronounced in the Lüliang district. Compared with last year, production brigades with increased agricultural production in the whole hsien have increased this year from 30 percent to 80 percent. Production brigades with production equalling last year's have dropped from 50 percent to 10 percent. Production brigades with reduced production have dropped from 20 percent to 10 percent. This change has further stimulated the fighting spirit of the people in the old revolutionary base of Lüliang to transform the mountain region, and educated the leading comrades of Liulin hsien.

Drought is nothing to be feared, and difficult conditions in the mountain region are not unchangeable. The problem lies in having a correct understanding of Liulin, carrying out work entirely in accordance with the policies of the Party, and fully mobilizing the activism of the masses to triumph over the drought and to transform the mountain region. Liulin has begun to do that, and because of that, is able to turn the year of the great drought into a year of increased production.

The Problem Still Lies With the Hsien Party Committee Leadership

Liulin hsien is situated in the Lüliang mountain region in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, and aside from a little land by the river, some 98 percent of the land are on high and steep hills, criss-crossed by canyons and gorges with only a thin layer of soil, and ravaged by drought nine years out of every ten. Land along the banks of the Yellow River is even more rocky and poorer, and the climate is arid with almost no rain the whole year round. On top of that, with interferences from the "Left" and Right from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, production along this loess covered plateau for a long time remained in a low and backward state.

In order to alter this condition, the hsien Party committee in the latter part of last year studied seriously Chairman Mao's glorious commentary on the plan for water and soil conservation of Lishan hsien (at present, the Lishih hsien and the Fangshan hsien in Lüliang district. Formerly they were joined together as the Lishan hsien) in Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside, organized a three-in-one combination team with participation by old peasants, technicians and leading members of the hsien Party committee, and sent it to a visit to the more than 5,000 hill-tops and more than 6,000 gullies of all sizes in the whole hsien in search for major contradictions in mountain region construction as well as seek methods and experience from the masses for transforming the mountain region.

In some of the communes and production brigades that scored increased production in spite of the year of the severe drought, members of the Party committee investigated and studied the experience of the people i their struggle against drought there. In the communes and production brigades that suffered a drop in production because of the calamity, they assisted them to analyze the lesson of their setbacks. By means of summin up the lesson of these experiences, the leading members of the hsien Party committee were able to form gradually a clear-cut concept.

In order to transform the mountain region, they must take the initiati in battle, draw up a long-term plan for transforming the mountain region an triumphing over drought, and mobilize the people to transform the backward physiognomy of the mountain region of Liulin in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

The CCP Liulin committee, by proceeding from reality, has more conscientiously maintained drawing up a long-term plan for transforming and building up the mountain region based on Chairman Mao's brilliant commentary on the water and soil conservation of Lishan hsien. They have severally carried out measures for drought-resistant high-yield crops and farming suitable to the locality in four different type of areas, carried out a great deal of comparative analyses and advanced such definite demands as: Centrali ize all efforts for the building of terraced fields, build locks over gullie and throw up embankments, fill up marshes and shoals and take building Tacha type fields as the main line of attack.

In current production, plant drought-resistant and high-yield crops extensively, with each person planting properly 3 mow of drought-resistant field (mainly planted to such drought-resistant crops as sorghum, millet and wheat) and one mow of outstanding high-yield field. After three to five years of hard struggle, each person should, on an average, build two mow of Tachai-type field, half a mow of watered field and half a mow of embankment field in the gully. By that time, grain in the whole hsien should top the demands of the "Program" and on an average each person should produce 1,000 catties of grain. When the hsien Party committee took this long-term plan and brought it again to the masses for their views, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were happy and excited, and they all said, "Grasping the major contradictions in the development of production in the mountai region of Liulin is an effective measure for transforming the physiognomy of Liulin."

Give Play to the Role of Leading the Way with Typical Examples

Leading the 180,000 people of the whole hsien, the CCP Liulin hsie committee this year has put into operation a long-term plan for mountain reg construction, and a larger number of advanced communes and production brigad have scored a bigger production increase in the current year's struggle against drought. Among them, the total production and average per capita production of grain in some 38 production brigades have also doubled. In the direction of basic farm construction in the past year, the hsien has add

more than 84,000 mow of new watered, flat and terraced fields, equivalent to 84 percent of the number of terraced fields built over the past 16 years. More than 7,300 mow of new watered fields has been added as well as over 2,000 mow of embankment fields. In the course of leading the masses in realizing the "plan," the hsien Party committee has gone more consciously deep into reality to carry out investigation and study properly, to discover and make use of typical experiences and set in motion the work of transforming the mountain region.

In the past, such kind of discussion was always prevalent here "To carry out long-term basic farm construction the current year's production would be affected." How could this contradiction be solved? From investigation and study, the CCP Liulin hsien committee discovered a typical example.

In the arid mountain region of this hsien is the Tsochu production brigade where drinking water for men and beasts was also a very great difficulty. The cadres and people of this production brigade, in accordance with the "plan" of the hsien Party committee for transforming the mountain region, each conscientiously planted properly 3 mow of drought-resistant field and one mow of outstanding high-yield field, and within a year, a pronounced change took place. This year, the total grain yield, the per-mow yield and the average per-capita production in this production brigade have more than doubled those of last year. One of the major experiences of this production brigade is "Organize on one hand specialist teams to carry out long-term construction of the mountain region, and grasp conscientiously on the other hand to the current year's production in a proper manner."

Tsochu production brigade with a labor force of only 170 has in the past three years built 590 mow of terraced fields, built locks in the gullies and threw up embankments to build over 100 mow of land. The water preservation specialist team has also made a great contribution in solving drinking water for men and beasts, in using water against drought and in protecting seedling growth. This year, they have in succession triumphed over three floods and constructed a small reservoir on the mountain.

On production for the current year, they have vigorously grasped the miry fields, carried out early sowing on time, used fine seed strains in conjunction with close planting to transform the former system of farming, and laid a solid foundation for scoring a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. This year, the average per-mow yield of the 125 mow of gully embankment fields of this production brigade has reached 1,200 catties. The per-mow yield of more than 400 mow terraced fields planted to sorghum also reached about 300 catties.

When reporters came to visit this mountain village, the CCP Liulin hsien committee was just organizing the cadres of the communes and production brigades of the whole hsien to go there in succession for visit and study and giving full play to the use of typical examples to lead the way. They all are of the opinion that the experience of the Tsochu production brigade is a convincing example.

In the past year, the CCP Liulin hsien committee has written a great deal on the word "land" and effectively set in motion mountain region construction. However, in order to transform and harness the mountain in an all-round manner, the understanding of the people is still lagging very far behind from reality. In the light of the particularity of the nine dry years out of ten in the mountain region, they have actively developed farmin and water conservation work in the mountain region, but there is still anoth very urgent problem awaiting solution. How to utilize water resources economically and effectively has became the main subject of study and practice for the CCP Liulin hsien committee.

They confidently believe that as long as there are contradictions, there will be struggle, and the process of continuing to solve contradiction is a process setting into motion our advance on mountain region construction in depth and in scope.

- Our own correspondent and
our own reporter

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Fast-Moving Multi-National Area in Southeast China Reports Exciting Changes

- First in a series on Hsishuang Panna

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 5, 1972)

twenty-two years of rapid growth have completely changed a multi-national area at the southwestern tip of china. it has experienced a post-liberation boom as the 500,000 people of 14 nationalities, including tais, hanis, hans, pulangs, lahus, yaos, miaos, was, chingpos, chinos and kutsungs moved rapidly from a feudal manorial society to socialism.

with the rapid expansion of industry and agriculture, the people in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou have substantially raised their living standards.

all this has been achieved as a result of the democratic reform and socialist transformation carried out in the post-liberation years under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

an area of 25,000 square kilometres, subtropical hsishuang panna is a fascinating part of yunnan province. magnificent mountain ranges are covered with dense forests. the valleys are bright with flowers and fruit the year round. the soil is fertile and rainfall plentiful. frost and cold winds are almost unknown. it is a good farming area for food and industrial crops.

the peasants in the mountainous parts before liberation, however, had a primitive slash-and-burn farming system and moved from one plot of land to another every few years when fertility of a tract had been exhausted. the peasants in the valleys grew only a single crop every year.

the mountain dwellers have now all settled down to farm terraced fields. the double-crop rice acreage has been enormously extended in the valleys. annual grain output has increased to 150,000 tons as against the pre-liberation 65,000 tons.

industry, formerly unknown, has progressed by leaps and bounds. it accounts for 30 per cent of the total production value and agriculture the rest.

in the old days the local working people, subject to oppression by feudal lords and kuomintang reactionaries, hadtoo turn over half of their income as land rent, taxes and levies and "religious duties". the manorial lords and kuomintang officials sowed discord among the nationalities so that they could divide and rule.

the area was liberated in 1949. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, regional autonomy was implemented following democratic reform. equal political rights and unity among the nationalities have ensured the success in socialist revolution and socialist construction. many leading cadres in the local administrations came from working people of minority nationalities, especially at grass-roots levels.

yunchinghung, now the chou's capital, before liberation had only a house for kuomintang government office and a dozen or so thatched huts housing caravans' inns and stables. it had a population of no more than 500. in mosquito-infested environs overgrown with weeds and scrub, it was a notorious malaria-ridden town.

to cope with the town's growing population that now numbers some 20,000, hundreds of new buildings for offices, stores, factories, schools and a scientific research institute were put up amid coconut-palms, betel-nut palms and flame trees growing along the lantsang river.

a road network links the capital with almost all the communes. passenger and cargo ships ply between the capital and other towns on the lantsang river.

yunchinghung had only one primary school with 10 pupils or so at the time of liberation. now there are two primary schools, two middle schools and a kindergarten, with a total enrolment of 1,700, in addition to a school for training cadres of minority peoples. a well-equipped general hospital with 170 beds has been set up while before liberation there was only a clinic staffed by three persons. the once rampant malaria has long been brought under control.

the peasants organized agricultural cooperatives before they set up the larger people's communes. they reclaimed land and built water conservancy projects. afforestation has increased the number of tea bushes ten times the pre-liberation number and that of camphor trees eleven times. many new and valuable species such as rubber, shellac, oil palm, corkwood and teakwood were introduced. dozens of medicinal herbs are grown.

even a plough had to be brought in before liberation. now the area has industries covering machine-building, power generation, printing, tea processing, sugar refining and the manufacture of chemical fertilizer, rubber goods, paper, ceramics and medicine. the people's communes and some production brigades also run smithies, carpentry and other workshops for making and repairing farm implements.

the growing use of farm machines has boosted productivity. rice husking machines have saved the chinghung commune 400,000 work days annually. the job was formerly done by women.

during the early post-liberation years, there were only a few dozens of privately-owned shops selling 20 varieties of goods in the area. now state-owned stores, cooperative shops and establishments of service trades number more than 200 staffed by over 4,000 people. consumer goods of 3,000 varieties are on sale. retail sales in 1971 were 12 times those of 1949.

the chinghung commune is typical of the area. of its 3,951 households, 68 per cent have bicycles and 39 per cent have wrist watches. most have bank savings. in the old days, bicycles were limited to a few manorial lords. some veteran poor and lower-middle peasants still keep the rags which they wore before liberation for giving class education to the younger generation.

MEDICINES

Peking Herb Medicine Factory Makes New Drugs for Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

a 300-year-old herb medicine factory in peking is turning out a number of inexpensive medicines for common and recurrent diseases among the peasants.

this results from extensive investigations by the workers of the factory in 60 people's communes on peking outskirts during the great proletarian cultural revolution in response to chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they evolved new medicines based on their survey of common and recurrent ailments and their collection of tested folk prescriptions for herb medicine.

the factory has made a new kind of tablet for coronary arteriosclerotic heart disease in cooperation with some medical and scientific institutions. the institutions have summed up an effective prescription to help restore normal circulation of the blood and treat this disease common among middle-aged and elderly people. the workers of the factory eagerly turned it out within six days after the assignment came. the factory has also produced injections of this medicine. this is part of its efforts to make more drugs of better quality through mass experiments by a trial-manufacture group of workers, technicians and cadres.

the predecessor of the factory was a famous herb store which had among its products quite a number of tonics and other costly herb drugs. on the eve of liberation the

store had 40 workers preparing the herb drugs by hand. after liberation the store underwent socialist transformation and the state expanded it into a herb medicine factory serving the masses. its sales section is the peking herb store.

the factory now has 580 workers and has mechanized or semi-mechanized most of its production. it covers 22 times as many square metres of floor space as before liberation and output value is 90 times as high. its preparations are sold at home and abroad.

a new kind of pill effective for relieving attacks of asthma and chronic coughing, both common in the countryside in autumn and winter, is popular among the peasants. it was made according to a folk prescription selected from among several thousand after repeated study and clinical practice.

last year's output of bezoar pills for treating boils of the tongue and mouth and toothache was 200 times as many as before liberation. the average daily output of medicinal plasters for stimulating the circulation and alleviating rheumatic pain and numbness of the back and loins was equal to the output of two years before liberation.

the people's government has cut the price of some expensive medicines several times. output has increased and sales are brisk.

while making new herb drugs the workers have studied many traditional ones made according to centuries-old secret prescriptions and raised their medical effectiveness.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Chemical Company Beats Production Target

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 5, 1972)

the lanchow chemical company in northwest china's kansu province fulfilled its annual chemical fertilizer production quota one hundred days ahead of time.

it also fulfilled or overfulfilled the january-september production quotas for synthetic ammonia, methyl alcohol, nitric acid, polypropylene, polystyrene, nitril butadiene rubber and other major products. total industrial output value and labour productivity have risen 30 per cent and cost was lowered 7.69 per cent.

the output of the company's major products has steadily risen over the past few years. however, the communist party committee of the company led the workers this year in tapping the potential to increase production. leading members of the company went to workshops to help improve management and transform equipment along with the workers.

after renovation, the air separators, key equipment in manufacturing synthetic ammonia, doubled their capacity and save electric power, caustic soda, and lubricant. altogether 200 technical innovations were made, 30 being major.

the workers also made use of industrial waste. the gasification furnaces for producing synthetic ammonia used coal formerly. working efficiency was low and cost high. technically transformed, the furnaces now use waste oil and gas as raw material and production has increased.

the chemical fertilizer made from waste sulphuric acid, methane and hydrogen now accounts for one-fourth of the total.

COAL MINING

East China Coal Miners' Team Sets Records for Two Decades

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 4, 1972)

an east china coal miners' team has become known throughout the country for its unfailing efforts to keep output high for 20 years running.

since it was set up in 1952, the "may 4" team under the tzupo mining administration in shantung province has surpassed the state coal-cutting target every month and every year.

its watchword is to "produce more and better coal for building up the socialist motherland".

soon after its establishment, the team distinguished itself as an advanced unit in china's coal industry. through careful study of the changing strata and repeated experiments, it switched over from the traditional bord-and-pillar to the longwall system and mechanized coal cutting and hauling. output increased rapidly.

difficulties increased as the work face went deeper and further from the main shaft and the coal seams became thinner. but under the leadership of the party branch, the miners overcame the difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. since the beginning of last year, the team has averaged a monthly output of 10,000 tons.

last july was the hardest month for the team. there were two big faults and 18 fault crush zones in the coal seam and at the end of the month the drum cutter loader broke down. in face of these difficulties, the party branch led the miners in studying chairman mao's teaching: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." old miners recalled the militant history of the team. this was a great encouragement. with strengthened confidence, they worked in close cooperation and managed to hit the target of 10,000 tons.

new miners now accounft for 70 per cent of the team's total. the party branch and old miners pay great attention to their political and technical education, anxious to make them into good successors. since 1965, four of the new miners have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 18 into the communist youth league. some have become basic level cadres.

RIVER CONTROL

Changes at Mouth of Yellow River

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 5, 1972)

the once desolate lowlying plain at the mouth of the yellow river today has well-tended farms and woods and cattle and sheep browse everywhere. this is the outcome of years of sustained efforts in building water conservancy works to end flooding by this most unruly river in china.

the alluvial plain which covers lichin and kenli counties was formed by silt brought down by the yellow river over the ages. because of inadequate dykes, the river used to spill over its banks and laid waste to large tracts of land. a plan to turn the scourge into a blessing was worked out by the government soon after the founding of the chinese people's republic in 1949. since then, 10,000 people in the two counties have been working in the slack winter months every year to broaden and raise the 150 kilometres of dykes on both banks of the river. another 50 kilometres of dykes were constructed and stone embankments built to protect sections liable to be washed away by currents. the dyke system was reinforced by the planting of nearly a million trees and the growing of grass. the improved dyke system stood the test in 1958, when the yellow river flow was the biggest in centuries. all the water, flowing at the rate of 10,400 cubic metres per second, reached the sea without incident.

in line with chairman mao's instruction, "work on the yellow river must be done well", commune members, while putting up flood-control projects, have been using water-borne silt from the river to add fertility to cropland and to transform marshy saline flats into arable fields. a massive 50-kilometre dyke was thrown up on a grassy island at the mouth of the river in the early post-liberation years by the government, which also built five canals to drain water from the island into the sea. the government also set up three large pumping stations and as many canals to lead in yellow river water to irrigate the land. these projects, together with the thousands of smaller ones put up by state-owned farms and people's communes, form a web of drainage and irrigation canals and ditches on the island. this transforms former grassy wastes and low yielding soil into excellent farmland. almost all the cultivated land of a commune in the centre of the island is now producing good harvests despite drought or excessive rainfall.

the land of another commune, located close to the sea, which used to give very meagre yields because of salinity, has been leached with water from the yellow river. it is now growing fine crops. a good wheat harvest was reaped this summer despite serious drought.

in the wake of increased agricultural production has come industrial development in the two counties at the mouth of the yellow river. factories turning out chemical fertilizer, farm implements, electric motors, transformers, pulley lathes, rice millers as well as consumer goods have been established. this is speeding up farm mechanization.

IRRIGATION

Resources of Yellow River Basin Being Exploited

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 4, 1972)

the multi-national people of northwest china's chinghai province have brought 2.5 times more farmland under irrigation in the yellow river basin as in the early liberation period. this basin in the eastern part of the province is an important base for agriculture and animal husbandry.

the people have built ten reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of over one million cubic metres of water, forty canals, each irrigating 670 hectares of farmland, and 268 electric pumping stations. this expanded the irrigation acreage from 46,700 hectares to 167,000 hectares.

originating at the east foot of the yaholadahotse mountain on the chinghai plateau, the yellow river flows 1,400 kilometres through this province. together with the huangshui river, one of its major tributaries in chinghai, the yellow river forms a 170,000-square-kilometre valley. yet the water resources were neglected here in the past while standing crops suffered from either drought or flooding.

in response to chairman mao's call "work on the yellow river must be done well", the people unleashed campaigns to harness the river and turn this scourge to use. in accordance with the principle of putting the emphasis on small projects, on improving every project and on those run by communes and brigades, they built small reservoirs and small electric pumping facilities adapted to local conditions. they dug canals and installed electric pumping stations. trees are grown on hillsides, and slopes are terraced into farmland. small water conservancy projects of various descriptions have gone up along the huangshui river. irrigation is available for farmland on the plains. the han, tibetan and tu people in tatung county in this valley have built 27 small electric pumping facilities since 1968, thus enabling the communes or brigades to mechanize or semi-mechanize irrigation, threshing, fodder-pulverizing and oil pressing.

along the yellow river, the hsunhua sala autonomous county has one mou (one 15th of a hectare) of irrigated land per head that gives a stable yield irrespective of drought or excessive rainfall.

in the past, inadequate irrigation caused 2,700 hectares of farmland in a 40-kilometre-stretch of a valley along the yellow river to give very low and unstable yield. for the same reason, another 1,600 hectares of land was unused for years. in october 1969, the hui, tibetan and han people in hualung hui autonomous county and chiencha county decided to join forces to build an electric pumping station. in a very short time, they put up high-power transmission lines. now yellow river water is pumped tens of metres high to water fields.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICAN STATES

Malagasy, Algerian and Guyanese Guests See Modern Revolutionary Ballet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1972)

distinguished guests from the malagasy republic, algeria and the co-operative republic of guyana this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". they are: didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and his wife, and the malagasy delegation led by the foreign minister; layachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria, and the algerian government delegation led by the minister of commerce; and kenneth king, minister of economic development of the co-operative republic of guyana, and the guyanese government delegation led by the minister of economic development.

accompanying the distinguished guests were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of chinese departments concerned liu ching-tang, ho kung-kai, lin chung, kao chien-chung, sun so-chang and hsi yeh-sheng.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Leaves Tirana for China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 4, 1972)

a friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania left here today by special plane for a friendly visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of defence. the head of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and its deputy heads are hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army, and rahman perllaku, vice-chief of the general staff of the people's army.

comrade beqir balluku's wife accompanied him on the visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by adil carcani,

member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairmen of the council of ministers, abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, chairman of the state planning commission and chairman of the albania-china friendship society, kadri hazbiu, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of interior, etrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the general staff of the people's army, nesti nase, member of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of foreign affairs, as well as leading cadres of the ministry of people's defence.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and his wife, military attache of the embassy ting shan and other embassy officials were present.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Urumchi, Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 5, 1972)

a friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania arrived in urumchi, capital of northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region, by special plane from tirana in the small hours today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. leader of the delegation is comrade beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are comrade ito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and comrade rahman peritaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. mrs. balluku arrived by the same plane.

members of the delegation include mendu backa, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, abaz fejzo, commander of the armoured corps, sul domi, commander of the artillery, abdi mati, commander of the navy, and kristaq janko, commander of the air defence forces.

a football team of the albanian people's army also arrived by the same plane.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by comrade chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, who made a special trip from peking to urumchi to greet the delegation; leading members of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a.

units stationed in sinkiang and the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee, including comrade saifudin and his wife, and tsao ssu-ming, hsu kuo-hsien, liu hsing, sung chih-ho, ssumayiaimaiti, ho lin-chao, lo jung, pei chou-yu, chang chieh-cheng, hu hua-chu, li chang-lin, liu fa-hsiu, mu po-yen, chen ming-yu, and ahmutungniyatzu.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and qazim kapisyzi, member of the delegation and military attache of the albanian embassy in peking and his wife, also came here to meet the delegation.

comrade chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, went specially to albania to greet the distinguished albanian guests, and arrived here by the same plane.

filled with profound friendship for the heroic albanian people and albanian people's army, leading members of various chinese departments braved severe cold at the airport to give a warm welcome to the envoys of the heroic people and army from the coast of the adriatic.

the special plane carrying the distinguished albanian guests landed at 00:49 hours. when comrade balluku, mrs. balluku, comrades cako and perllaku and other members of the delegation alighted from the plane, comrades chang tsai-chien, saifudin, tso ssu-ming and others went forward to warmly shake their hands and hug them.

accompanied by comrade saifudin and his wife, and tsao ssu-ming, ssumayiaimaiti and other comrades, the distinguished albanian guests drove to the guest house.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Fu Hao, Chen Mu-hua Meet Algerian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening met layachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria, and all members of the algerian government delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation with the algerian friends.

the members of the delegation are: chaieb taleb-bendiab, algerian ambassador to china; and officials of the algerian ministry of commerce, ministry of foreign affairs, central bank and railway administration and a counsellor

of the algerian embassy in peking cheref abderrahmane, farah mohamed, lahlou abderrahmane, haffad nacereddine, mahieddin abed (counsellor), benkadi kamal, allou brahim, hadji abdennour, lamara abdelkarim and bonabdellah zoheir.

present at the meeting were chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung and leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, chang hsing-chiao, li pei-yi, shih hsin-pin, chi tsung-hua and kung hui-chung.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 4, 1972)

josef staribacher, austrian minister of commerce and industry, mrs. staribacher, and the austrian government delegation led by him concluded a friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

present was austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg who had accompanied the distinguished guests to kwangchow.

the austrian government delegation arrived in kwangchow from peking by plane yesterday. lin li-ming gave a banquet in their honour in the evening.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair, a factory, a kindergarten and places of interest.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Arrives in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 3, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation, with pei shih-chang as head and pai chieh-fu as deputy head, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian government.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were dr. aurele beaulnes, secretary of the ministry of state for science and technology (mosst), j. rennie whitehead, assistant secretary of mosst, collins, assistant under-secretary of the department for external affairs, clifford baker, science adviser of mosst, and other senior officials.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present at the airport.

the chinese scientists' delegation just concluded its friendly visit to sweden.

CHINA AND FIJI

Chinese Red Cross Expresses Solicitude to Fiji People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

the red cross society of china in a message to the red cross society of fiji today expressed solicitude to the fiji people in areas hit by hurricane recently. the message said that the red cross society of china has decided to donate rmb 100,000 yuan to help them overcome difficulties. the message reads:

red cross society of fiji

suva

learning that fiji was recently hit by hurricane causing heavy losses to inhabitants. on behalf of the chinese people, the red cross society of china expresses deep sympathy and solicitude to your society and, through it, to the people of fiji in the afflicted areas. our society has decided to donate a sum of rmb 100 thousand yuan to help the afflicted people overcome their temporary difficulties.

red cross society of china
november 4, 1972

CHINA AND FRANCE

Responsible Members of Bank of France Meet and Fete Delegation of Bank of China

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 3, 1972)

pierre barre, director of the foreign relations section of the bank of france, met the delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin yesterday morning. they exchanged views on the business relations between the banks of china and france.

after the meeting, olivier wormser, governor of the bank of france, gave a luncheon in honour of the members of the delegation of the bank of china.

present at the luncheon were chinese ambassador to france huang chen and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy chang keng-ho.

present also were herve alphand, secretary-general of the french foreign ministry, jean-pierre brunet, director of economic and financial affairs of the foreign ministry, and barnard clappier and andre de lattre, deputy governors of the bank of france.

the meeting and the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Visiting Iranian Trade Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1972)

the iranian isfahan trade mission to china led by reza shaigan left here by plane today to tour southern china before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by huang chao-hsuan, liang wan-cheng and wang wei-fan, leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other departments concerned.

diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here were at the airport.

the guests arrived in peking on november first at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of intrnational trade.

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the host council, met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the trade mission. the guests talked about business matters with chinese export corporations and visited a factory and places of interest.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

colonel filippo boari, military attache of the italian embassy in peking, gave reception at the embassy this afternoon in celebration of the italian army day.

present at the reception were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen chieh, lai kuang-tsu, tung cheng-hai, yang shou-shan, wang yueh-hsi, hu shu-tu, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, li en-chiu and wang pu.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza was present.

foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 4, 1972)

a chinese youth table tennis delegation arrived here by plane yesterday evening for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association. the leader of the delegation is chuang tse-tung, vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and the deputy leader li meng-ching, director of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by japanese friends, patriotic chinese residents and korean residents in japan.

among those present at the airport were rizo kawakami, acting president of the japan table tennis association; hisao kido, vice-president of the association; hiroshi yaoita, director general of the association; takashi nomura, deputy director general of the association; ichiro ogimura and takeshi mori, standing directors of the association; masao shimizu and kinkazu saionji, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general of the association; japanese friends shigeo sato, hiroshi wakabayashi, ekizo akatsu, masao shimada and shiro hashizume; table tennis players nobuhiko hasegawa, miho hamada and veteran players koji kimura and noriko yamanaka.

present also were yun sang chol, director of the international bureau of the general association of korean residents in japan, and pak maeng sa, chairman of the sports association of korean residents in japan.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china; and po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Chi Peng-fei, Fu Hao, Chen Mu-hua Hold Talks with Malagasy Delegation Led by Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this afternoon held talks with the malagasy delegation led by didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were members of the malagasy delegation: salomon andrianavalona, secretary general of the ministry of economy and finance; claude ratsimandresy, director of bilateral relations of the ministry of foreign affairs; michel andrianarahinjaka, cultural adviser to the government; albert ratsifaritana, head of the foreign trade service of the ministry of economy and finance; and henri mandafatra, aide-de-camp of the foreign minister.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned and staff members ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, kao chien-chung, chu chi-chen, li ching-hua, tien yi-min and ma wu-yeh.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Malagasy Foreign Minister Didier Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, this morning continued talks with didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Fetes Malagasy Delegation Led by Minister Didier Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, madame ratsiraka, and all members of the malagasy delegation he is leading.

present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister fu hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and mesdames hsu han-ping and chiao ling.

the banquet hall was hung with the national flag of the malagasy republic and the national flag of the people's republic of china. chi peng-fei and didier ratsiraka spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chi peng-fei said: "the chinese and malagasy peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. not long ago, the malagasy government headed by general ramanantsoa took positive measures for the development of sino-malagasy relations, and now his excellency minister ratsiraka has personally led the malagasy delegation across vast oceans to our country for a friendly visit. this has opened new prospects for the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries on a new basis."

didier ratsiraka pointed out that cordial relations had always existed between madagascar and china. "the esteem and friendship of the malagasy people are definitively and entirely assured for you," he said.

"i am glad to have this opportunity to bring you the fraternal salute of general ramanantsoa's government and the no less amicable salute of the malagasy people." "we also wish to lay between our two countries the bases for an amicable and durable cooperation, which has just commenced."

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of madagascar and china.

also present at the banquet were leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including sung yang-chu, hao chung-shih, yu pu-hsueh, wang lei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, ting hsueh-sung, wang shih-yen, liu ching-tang, hsieh li-fu, chang tzu-liang, chen chun, an tzu-yuan, ho kung-kai, han hsu, wang chen, kao chien-chung, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, yueh tai-heng and tu ying.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of malagasy foreign minister didier ratsiraka:

your excellency respected minister and mme didier ratsiraka,
distinguished guests on the malagasy delegation,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and the malagasy delegation led by him have upon invitation come to our country for a friendly visit and brought with them the malagasy people's profound friendly sentiments for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency minister and mme ratsiraka and to all the other distinguished guests on the delegation.

the malagasy republic is a beautiful and richly-endowed island country in the indian ocean off the east coast of africa. the malagasy people are an industrious and valiant people. in the past century, the malagasy people have staged repeated armed uprisings and fought bravely against imperialist-colonialist aggression, adding a brilliant chapter to the african people's history of anti-imperialist struggle. since independence in 1960, the malagasy people have inherited and carried forward their glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle and

continued to fight unremittingly in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. last may, with the approval and support of the malagasy people, general ramanantsoa formed the new government and took measures to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy. he declared his intention to give active support to the african national liberation movements and stop the contacts maintained by the former government with the white colonialist authorities of south africa. the chinese government and people appreciate and support the just stand taken by the malagasy government under the leadership of general ramanantsoa. we sincerely wish you continuous victories on your road of advance.

the distinguished malagasy guests' visit to china is another happy event in the relations between china and africa. in recent years, these relations have made steady new progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; many african countries have established or resumed diplomatic relations with china, and friendly contacts between china and africa have been increasing daily. this has not only further strengthened the traditional militant friendship between the chinese and african peoples, but also powerfully propelled the development of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people are determined to firmly support, as they always did, the just struggle for national liberation waged by those african peoples who are still under colonialist and racist rule and to establish and develop relations with all independent african states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we always hold that all countries, big or small, have their own merits and they should treat each other as equals and learn from each other. we are resolutely opposed to the villainous acts of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers who wilfully bully the african countries and practise hegemonism. africa belongs to the great african people, and all foreign aggressive forces must get out of africa.

although china and madagascar are separated by mountains and oceans, there has existed a profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries since ancient times. descriptions of madagascar can be found in chinese historical records dating back to the 12th century. after the 13th century, there were continual exchanges of friendly envoys between china and madagascar. these traditional friendly contacts were unfortunately interrupted by imperialist aggression in recent centuries, but the chinese and malagasy peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. not long ago, the malagasy government headed by general ramanantsoa took positive measures for the development of sino-malagasy relations, and now his excellency minister ratsiraka has personally led the malagasy delegation across vast oceans to our country for a friendly visit. this has opened new prospects for the establishment of friendly relations between the

two countries on a new basis. we wish his excellency minister ratsiraka complete success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the malagasy republic and the well-being of her people,

to the development of the friendship between the chinese and malagasy peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the victory of the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency general gabriel ramanantsoa,

to the health of his excellency minister and mme ratsiraka,

to the health of all the distinguished guests on the malagasy delegation, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Malagasy Foreign Minister Didier Ratsiraka's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by malagasy foreign minister didier ratsiraka at the banquet given in his honour by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei here this evening:

mr. minister,

undoubtedly i would not surprise you by saying that my first word will be to thank you most sincerely for the warm welcome and friendly words that you have addressed to us. they have deeply moved us, but above all they go, through us, right to the heart of the malagasy republic.

the fact that a member of the government of the malagasy republic, in the person of its minister of foreign affairs, has come to china for the first time on an official visit on the invitation of the chinese government, --

that on this occasion, he is welcomed and then received by the chinese minister of foreign affairs himself, --

that the malagasy minister of foreign affairs has been eager to make the first contact with china and her leaders on the very day of his birthday exclamation that is to say, today.

all this, in our eyes, has a profound significance.

mr. minister, you know as much as anybody that we desire the friendship and esteem of the great chinese people.

as far as we are concerned, you will know from now on that the esteem and friendship of the malagasy people are definitely and entirely assured for you.

they are amply justified by reasons which belong to the past.

firstly, because cordial relations, though stretched by our geographical distance and interrupted by the events and vicissitudes of history, have always existed between our two countries.

next, because chairman mao tsetung's action and thought and all that the chinese people have accomplished since 1949 have marked our planet with an indelible trace.

they are totally justified also by reasons which belong to the present.

by her courageous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, by her continued fight for the liberation and development of all peoples, china appears today as the authentic cradle of revolution.

finally, they are largely justified by reasons which belong to the future.

in fact, by her firm will to work for justice, peace and freedom and for the respect for the equality of rights and the sovereignty of peoples, china carries and embodies the hope of millions of human beings.

mr. minister,

i am glad that, thanks to this visit, i can pay solemn homage to the revolutionary work and action of the chinese people, under the enlightened leadership of the great helmsman, chairman mao.

i am equally glad to have this opportunity to bring you the fraternal salute of general ramanantsoa's government and the no less amicable salute of the malagasy people. in coming to visit you, we wish to show that madagascar, far from turning in on herself, is resolved to apply a policy of all-directional openness toward the outside world.

we also wish to lay between our two countries the bases for an amicable and durable cooperation, which has just commenced. we are convinced that the will of the malagasy republic to be free, to be herself, jealous of her sovereignty, her independence and personality, will have the solidarity and the understanding of the chinese government and people.

mr. minister, we have an unshakable faith in the advent of a reconciled mankind and a balanced world in which each people can effectively be masters of themselves, that is to say, of their resources, their actions and their political, economic, social and cultural decisions.

we have an unshakable faith in the advent of a more humane world, in which the international community, finally surmounting the conflicts of ideologies and the clashes of opposed hegemonies, can effectively organize itself for progress, development, justice, peace and freedom exclamation

i raise my glass to the prosperity of china and her people

i raise my glass to the health of chairman mao tsetung

i raise my glass to the health of his excellency mr. premier chou en-lai

i raise my glass to the health of his excellency mr. chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and to the health of all our hosts present here

i raise my glass to the health of mme chi peng-fei, to whom i pay my respects.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Gowon Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 3, 1972)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, received the visiting chinese government delegation at the supreme headquarters here this afternoon. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them. the delegation is led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, with yang chi-liang, chinese ambassador to nigeria, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were adebayo adedeji, federal commissioner for economic development and reconstruction;

v.a. adegoroye, permanent secretary of the federal ministry of trade; okuboyejo, deputy permanent secretary of the federal ministry of economic development and reconstruction; obatoyinbo, under-secretary of the federal ministry of industries; b.s. oloruntoba, director of the federal department of agriculture; and c.o. hollist, head of the asian division of the federal ministry of external affairs.

nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi was also present.

this morning, fang yi called on okoi arikpo, nigerian federal commissioner for external affairs. they had a friendly talk.

Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement, Trade Agreement between China and Nigeria Signed in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 3, 1972)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement between the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of nigeria were signed here this morning.

fang yi, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, signed the agreements on behalf of the chinese government.

adebayo adedeji, federal commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, and wennike briggs, federal commissioner for trade, signed the two agreements respectively on behalf of the nigerian government.

present at the signing ceremonies were permanent secretary i.j. ebong and deputy permanent secretary n.a.a. okuboyejo, of the federal ministry of economic development and reconstruction; permanent secretary v.a. adegoroye and deputy permanent secretary j.a. adeyeye, of the federal ministry of trade; g.o. obatoyinbo, under-secretary of the federal ministry of industries; b.s. oloruntoba, director of the federal department of agriculture; and c.o. hollist, head of the asian division of the federal ministry of external affairs.

yang chi-liang, deputy leader of the chinese government delegation and chinese ambassador to nigeria, and other members of the chinese government delegation were also present on the occasion.

Nigerian Commissioner Gives Banquet for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 3, 1972)

adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction of the federal government of nigeria, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation with minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi as its head and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang as deputy head.

present at the banquet were federal commissioner for trade wennike briggs, commissioner for works and housing femi okunnu, commissioner for transport dikko, permanent secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction ebong, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade adegoroye, permanent secretary of the ministry of finance ayida, permanent secretary of the ministry of labour koku, permanent secretary of the ministry of establishment gobir, principal secretary to head of the federal military government ahmadu, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs clark, and other high-ranking officials.

nigerian ambassador to china mohammed aminu sanusi was present.

present on the occasion were also diplomats of the chinese embassy in lagos and envoys of a number of countries to nigeria.

commissioner adedeji and minister fang yi spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on behalf of the government and people of nigeria, adedeji extended warm welcome to the chinese government delegation. referring to the economic and technical cooperation agreement and the trade agreement signed by nigeria and china here today, adedeji said, "both agreements have laid solid foundation for fruitful and mutually beneficial economic relations between our two nations."

he pointed out, "nigeria and china share so many things in common. they have a common history of heroic struggles against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. and both are developing countries with agriculture as the mainstay of their economies." he expressed satisfaction at the rapid progress in relations between the two countries since the establishment of their diplomatic relations.

in his speech, fang yi extended heartfelt thanks to the nigerian government for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation.

he expressed high appreciation of the achievements scored in recent years by the nigerian government and people in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing national economy and building the country under the leadership of head of state general yakubu gowon. he also wished nigeria new and still greater success on the road of advance.

in conclusion, fang yi expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria will continue to forge ahead.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Welcomes Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 4, 1972)

the pyongyang municipal people's committee held a mass meeting at the pyongyang grand theatre this evening warmly welcoming the peking municipal friendship delegation headed by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china.

present at the meeting were so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and people of various circles in the capital.

present on the occasion were chang shu-yuan, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy in korea.

on the rostrum of the meeting hall were big portraits of the korean people's great leader kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, flanked by the national flags of korea and china.

speaking at the meeting, vice-chairman li chang in extended, on behalf of the people of pyongyang, warm welcome to the peking municipal friendship delegation.

referring to the reunification of north and south korea, he said, "to reunify the split fatherland is the greatest national task of our people."

he said, "our nation can solve our internal problems in accordance with our own beliefs. the u.s. imperialists should not interfere in our internal affairs any longer and must withdraw their aggressive forces from south korea."

he said, "the friendship between the korean and chinese peoples has been personally founded and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. it is everlasting and no force can break it."

in his speech, leader of the chinese delegation liu shao-wen, in the name of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the people of the chinese capital, extended most cordial and fraternal regards to the heroic korean people and the fraternal people of pyongyang.

he said, "during our visit here we have seen with our own eyes the tremendous achievements made by the heroic korean people on various fronts of national economy in the chollima spirit and by self-reliance and arduous struggle. we have been greatly inspired and learned much precious experience from them."

he noted, "the north-south joint statement of last july based on the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland laid down by premier kim il sung has created a good start for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the talks between the north and the south have made new progress recently. all this demonstrates the common will and ardent desire of the entire korean people and is a great victory of the line of independent and peaceful reunification of korea pursued by the workers' party and government of korea headed by comrade kim il sung."

he said, the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of our two countries are cemented with blood in the protracted struggle against our common enemies and no reactionary forces can break it. come what may, we shall forever unite with and fight together with the heroic korean people and the fraternal people of pyongyang on our road of advance in the future."

their speeches were punctuated with stormy applause.

in the name of the meeting, vice-chairman li chang in presented a silk banner to the peking municipal friendship delegation. liu shao-wen presented a silk banner to the meeting in the name of the delegation.

the meeting ended amidst the solemn strains of the "internationale".

after the meeting, the korean revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" was presented.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Representative Fetes Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 3, 1972)

ion datcu, romanian permanent representative to the united nations, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of chairman of the chinese delegation and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

present on invitation were chinese representatives chen chu and pi chi-lung, and adviser hsiung hsiang-hui.

romanian representatives corneliu bogdan and constantin ene were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND RWANDA

First Rwandan Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

kabanza innocent, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning.

present on the occasion were kalindi, second secretary, and ntwali, attache, of the rwandan embassy here.

also present were fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Head of Swiss Department of Interior Receives Delegation of Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 3, 1972)

hans-peter tschudi, member of the swiss federal council and head of the department of the interior, received in berne today the visiting delegation of tsinghua university to the international nuclear industries fair. they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation is led by chang wei.

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, and wang chung-yuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were present on the occasion.

Chinese Postal Delegation Leaves for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

a postal delegation of the people's republic of china led by chiao wei-chung, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts, left here for switzerland by plane today to attend the annual meeting of the consultative council for postal studies of the universal postal union and pay a friendly visit to that country.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chu chun-ho, director of the directorate-general of posts, and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou and shen wei-liang.

bruno stockli, second secretary of the swiss embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives Dinner in Honor of Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a dinner in the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers which had returned here recently after a friendly visit to china. the delegation was led by alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the union and minister of labour and social welfare of tanzania.

present at the dinner were j.d. mganga, principal secretary of the ministry of labour and social welfare, tungaraza, deputy general secretary of the national union of tanganyika workers, and amadou ndiaye, deputy secretary general of the all africa trade union federation.

counsellor chang chun-hua of the chinese embassy was also present.

speaking at the dinner, ambassador li yao-wen and minister tandau both wished further strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian workers and peoples.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Papers Denounce US Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 2, 1972)

commentaries and articles denouncing the u.s. fishing law which jeopardizes the sovereignty of latin american countries were carried in peruvian newspapers today.

the recently promulgated u.s. law authorizes the reduction of "aid" to those countries which refuse to return to the u.s. the fines on u.s. fishing vessels caught in territorial waters beyond 12 nautical miles.

an article in "correo" says that in face of the arrogance of the u.s. and other great powers which have arbitrarily decided the 12-nautical-mile sea limit for all countries, "the south pacific countries reaffirm their determination to defend their own right at whatever

cost and no matter what forms of coercion will be applied to their peoples and governments".

a commentary in "la nueva cronic" points out that by proclaiming the fishing law, the u.s. government is trying to "respond with economic aggression to the legitimate defence of our maritime rights".

the u.s. measure implies two consequences, the commentary says. "the first signifies a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of our peoples who, by irrefutable reasons of law and national interests, have extended long ago the limit of their territorial waters to 200 nautical miles". another consequence that is really serious is that the foreign "aid" granted by the u.s. to the developing countries of this continent "has been turned into a price for buying out the sovereignty of the independent peoples. the aid rendered under such circumstances is nothing but a despicable subsidy", the commentary says.

it stresses that peru is not isolated in its struggle to defend its sovereignty over the 200 nautical-mile sea limit. it shares the same interests with ecuador and chile, and has the solidarity of other peoples of the world whose support for the 200 nautical-mile thesis is increasing daily.

an article in "expreso" says that the fishing law promulgated recently by the u.s. government is aimed at stiffening a retaliatory policy against those countries which defend their sovereignty over the 200 nautical-mile sea limit. the law tries to rehash the "freedom on the seas", but this is tantamount to proclaiming the right of the powerful.

a joint statement on this law was issued by chile, peru and ecuador recently, it says, and "this is added proof that the countries of the third world are strengthening and reaffirming their solidarity in face of every imperialist aggression."

Lawyers of Andean Group Countries Repudiate US Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 4, 1972)

the first lawyers' congress of the andean group countries resolved at a plenary session here yesterday to reject the u.s. fishing law, according to the peruvian newspaper "la nueva cronica" today.

the recently promulgated fishing law of the united states stipulates for economic sanctions against those countries which fine u.s. fishing vessels intruding into their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters without licence.

the congress maintained that the said u.s. law hurts the judicial conscience of america and violates rules of international law and therefore the countries in the andean region have to reaffirm their faith in the common defence of their sacred possessions. the congress reiterated "the will and determination of the peoples in the andean group in defence of their natural riches and their sovereign proclamations".

the congress urged all judicial workers in the andean group to keep vigilant and see to it that the internationally accepted principles remain valid and respected.

the congress attended by judicial workers from peru, bolivia, chile, ecuador and colombia ended here yesterday evening.

Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Calls for National Unity in Defense of 200-Mile Sea Limit

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 4, 1972)

peruvian minister of fisheries javier tanta lean vanini said yesterday that the defence of the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters is a banner of fight and unity of all the peruvians.

the minister was addressing the students of the faculty of fisheries of federico villarreal university.

referring to foreign economic aid, he said "peru repudiates any economic aid attached with conditions".

he reaffirmed peru's position of defending the 200 miles and called for national unity against any challenge to this position.

the minister also made a report on november 2 on the "development of peru's fishery" to the students of the peruvian diplomatic academy. he said that all the peruvian people should be ready to see to it that the country's maritime rights and fishing resources be respected, for they will be powerful only when they take measures which are capable of defending these natural resources against the intention by any imperialism to exploit or destroy it.

he cited viet nam and cuba as examples to prove that the people of a small country are capable of countering a big one. referring to the fishing law promulgated recently by the united states, the minister said: should u.s. fishing vessels intrude again into peru's territorial waters, it will impose fines on them and "take most powerful measures".

Peru, Ecuador Issue Joint Statement

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 4, 1972)

peru and ecuador have reaffirmed their determination to defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction over the 200-nautical mile territorial waters in a joint statement issued here yesterday.

the document was signed by peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor and the visiting ecuadorian foreign minister antonio lucio paredes.

it says that the two countries "condemn all the political or economic measures with which to coerce the will of a state, especially when they are employed against the governments which, in full exercise of their sovereignty and through the application of their juridical instruments, adhere to the policies tending to eliminate all forms of dependence and to serve the progress and welfare of their peoples".

the joint statement resolutely rejects all actions aimed to undermine the sovereign decisions of the countries to defend their riches and resources, no matter these actions come from a third country or from multi-national enterprises.

the two ministers express support for the work of the special committee for coordination of latin america and the "declaration of lima" approved at the second ministerial conference of the group of 77 in october, last year.

the two countries express "satisfaction over the progress of the andean sub-regional integration, and reaffirm the undaunted will of their governments to fully support this process".

Peruvian and Ecuadorian Foreign Ministers Reaffirm Determination to Defend Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 3, 1972)

the foreign ministers of peru and ecuador have reaffirmed the two peoples' determination to defend their sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and to oppose the arbitrariness of the hegemonic powers.

peruvian foreign minister general miguel angel de la flor, at a banquet given here yesterday in honour of the visiting ecuadorian foreign minister antonio lucio paredes, said that the recently promulgated u.s. (fishing) law not only denies peru and other countries the right to defend their maritime resources, but also introduces

new and inadmissible coercive measures of an economic character in the inter-american relations, with a view to bending the will of the small countries which intend to dispose by sovereignty of their own natural resources.

he said that the huge current of nationalism is engulfing the latin american continent. this current is an expression of the consciousness, the valour and the particular way of life of the continent.

ecuadorian foreign minister antonio lucio paredes said: "being conscious of our rights, we have a firm determination to fight for their defence. in this fight, we are supported by many countries of the world which well understand the vital necessity of the position we have taken."

"the fight we are pursuing concerns not only the seas but all our resources in general," he said. the ecuadorian foreign minister stressed that his country repudiates all attempts to resort to pressure to break its inalterable will of exercising the rights which are its due.

the ecuadorian foreign minister arrived in peru yesterday for an official visit. on his arrival at lima airport, he affirmed the right of every country to dispose freely of its natural resources. for this, he said, ecuador protests against and opposes any form of pressure such as the new u.s. fishing law.

CHINA AND TURKEY

First Turkish Ambassador to China Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1972)

nuri eren, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of turkey presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here today.

present on the occasion were ilhan yigitbasioglu, first secretary, and o. cenap eren, attache, of the turkish embassy here.

also present were fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african department, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Representatives of North European Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 3, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a lunch in new york today in honour of the representatives of the delegations of north european countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were otto r. borch, chairman of the danish delegation; alva myrjal, representative and minister without portfolio of sweden; aarno karhilo, vice-chairman of the finnish delegation; haraldur kroyer, vice-chairman of the icelandic delegation; and ole algard, vice-chairman of the norwegian delegation.

huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, and hsiung hsiang-hui, adviser, of the chinese delegation, were present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the lunch.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Intensive Investigations and Studies To Gain Initiative in Leadership Work

- Leading members of CCP Nancheng Hsien Committee promote the style of fighting amidst hardship

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian) Leading members of the Party committee of Nancheng hsien develop the style of fighting amidst hardship and head deep into the midst of remote mountainous areas to make investigations and studies. This gives a boost to the development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Nancheng hsien is walled in on the south by the Pa Mountains. Some communes and brigades in the mountainous area are some 200 or 300 li away from the hsien town. For those deep in the midst of the rolling and sprawling mountains, transportation facilities were lacking. In the past, some leading cadres of the hsien held that "for a far-flung and thinly populated mountainous area, there is nothing much to be done." They were loath to head for the remote mountainous area to make investigations and studies.

In conducting ideological and political line, the Party committee of Nancheng hsien made an intensive study of this problem. The leading members of the hsien Party committee unanimously held that only by developing the Party's fine style of fighting amidst hardship and maintaining close ties with the masses could Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be correctly implemented. The leading members of the hsien Party committee should set themselves up as an example and fight amidst hardship.

Trudging through mountains and fording rivers, secretary Chü Erh-ch'ou of the hsien Party committee first led an investigation group to make

investigations and studies in some communes and brigades in the two mountain areas of Peipa and Wupa, over 250 li away from the hsien seat. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the rich resources of forests, coal and charcoal and native products of the mountains deeply impressed him. He felt that much could be done in a mountainous area and not "nothing that could be done."

In the investigation he found that under the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i some communes and brigades in destroying forests to reclaim land had hampered the implementation of Chairman Mao's guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek all-round development." He came to realize that to destroy forests to reclaim land and reap a low yield over a wide sown area or to protect forests and mountains and create high-yield and stable-yield farmland reflected a two-line struggle involving the local problem of developing the mountainous area. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "To ruin a forest to sow a slope is not as productive as the sowing of a piece of land the size of a bird's nest."

In the light of what was reported by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the secretary made a serious summing-up of the typical experience of Chungnan brigade of Peipa commune where for "every mow of land reclaimed 10 mow was afforested." The hsien Party committee popularized such experience. Not only were state mountain forest resources protected but a stimulation was provided for the development of agricultural and subsidiary production in mountainous areas.

The practice of secretary Chü Erh-ch'ou of the hsien Party committee gave other leading members of the hsien Party committee profound enlightenment. They were more mindful of persevering in hard struggle and penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. Of the seven standing committee members of the hsien Party committee, five went in succession to the remote mountainous area to relay instructions from upper-level Party committees and unfold line education and make investigations and studies. The other two standing committee members took the lead in staying at a selected spot with two brigades where class struggle was acute and complex. In a vast mountainous area, travelling was an inconvenient business. In some places, they climbed ladders to get across rivers or clung to large ropes to get uphill. But they found glory in suffering and delighted in suffering.

In making investigations and studies in the depths of mountainous areas, the hsien Party committee acquired a mass of first-hand data. Gradually the initiative in leadership work was seized. From September last year to September this year, Nancheng hsien planned to fix and trim 28,000 mow of land (i.e., turning slopy land into water-level terraced fields including dry and paddy fields). Leading members of the hsien Party committee led cadres on an investigation and study of 22 communes in succession. They saw for themselves the great potentials of the mass campaign. They also found many plots of land that could be properly trimmed. Their confidence in the fulfillment of their assignment was considerably strengthened. Therefore,

the hsien Party committee led the people of the whole hsien in fixing and trimming land. Up to the end of March this year, 50,800 mow were properly trimmed. Of this, 40,000 mow was planted to miscellaneous autumn food crops and rice. This year, the food crop output in Nancheng hsien rose 10 percent compared with last year.

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Penetrate Into the Midst of Basic Levels To Carry Out Investigation and Practice Personally

- Party committee of a certain Canton PLA unit strengthens the development of ideology and style of work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA report from Canton) The Party committee of a certain Canton PLA unit promotes the Party's fine style of maintaining close ties with the masses and perseveres in going deep into the midst of basic levels to mix with the masses as one. The development of the Party committee's ideology and style of work is strengthened.

In going deep into the midst of basic levels, members of the Party committee of this unit constantly join company cadres in studying, training and laboring. Sun Feng-lung, deputy secretary of the Party committee and commander of the unit, never rests satisfied with his own acquired experienc He constantly goes deep among the masses to carry out investigation and stud personally.

Once, the command headquarters worked out a military training plan for his examination and approval. To ascertain basic-level conditions, he led several office cadres to the 2nd battalion to make investigations from compa to company. To counter the problems existing in army unit training, he mad a joint study with the Party committee of the battalion. Cadres at and abov the battalion and platoon levels were assembled for training. The commande also personally acted as a squad leader. He set an example and subjected himself to strict demands and rigorous training. After acquiring initial experience, he again spent one week with another compamy for the sake of pra tice. Together with the fighters, he drilled and studied how to improve in the process. Military training plans were further perfected. In carrying out organization, relatively splendid results were achieved.

In the process of deep involvement with the basic levels, members the Party committee of this unit paid great attention to listening to mass opinions. They humbly learned from the masses. For some units of the army unit assigned to a construction job, the Party committee set up command offices on the worksites. The two members of the Party committee in charge of this assignment for two years ate and lived on the worksite and mixed wit the fighters as one. Concrete leadership over construction work was streng thened. To raise work efficiency, the two Party committee members on the worksite labored side by side with the cadres while making investigations. Humbly they turned to cadres and fighters for advice. A new drilling progr was worked out. In the process of construction, they made a summing-up at all times and popularized the good experience found among the masses. Month drilling pace was enabled to rise from 40 to over 80 meters.

Once, drilling ran into a mixture of mud and stone. There was danger of a collapse at any moment. This hampered the progress of the project. Several cadre fighters of the 4th company came up on their own initiative

to suggest proper measures against the hazard. The Party committee acted upon their views. After fighting bravely together, the commanders and fighters very quickly conquered the mixture of mud and stone. The pre-schedule fulfillment of the construction assignment was assured.

The members of the Party committee of this unit, whether secretaries or general committee members, constantly engage basic-level cadres and fighters in heart-to-heart talks in their work. They take the initiative in soliciting views and unfolding an ideological mutual help campaign. Living the Party life, they cast themselves in the role of ordinary Party members in taking up Party organizational activities. They take the initiative to provide Party group heads with reports on their own thinking and their work and place themselves under Party and mass supervision.

Once, the Party committee discussed the building of housing for a farm of the PLA units. Before a final decision was worked out, a member of the Party committee in charge of rear service work allocated a sum to the farm. Later, he considered he had done wrong. At a Party committee meeting and a Party group meeting, he made a self-criticism. For such a good style, the Party committee member received praise from the cadres and fighters.

* * *

INTELLECTUALS

Assume A Correct Attitude Toward Self and Purge the Idealist Spirit

by

Liu Shen-o (刘慎谔)
Research Worker of the Shenyang Forestry and Soil Research Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

I am an old intellectual. For many years, I have engaged in resear involving plant classification and geobotany. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially since the current criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, I have raised my ideological-political consciousness. In summing up my own experience, what gives me the deepest understanding is that we must assume a correct attitude to ourselves and continuously purge the idealist spirit. Only in this way can we straighten the relations between individuals and the masses and do away with the influence of idealist transcendentalism on research work.

In the past, my relations with young comrades left something to be desired mainly because I let an acquired store of specialized knowledge weigh on me as a burden or an idea that I could look down upon the young people on the sheer strength of my extensive reading and my "past experience." In doin scientific research work, it was often a case of my preaching with others listening and my giving instruction with others learning, a case of imposing only my viewpoints on others with no dissenting views allowed from others.

In the revolutionary mass criticism, through associating things with the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of advocating the "idea of genius" and plotting to stage a capitalist comeback, I came to understand that I had overestimated my own theoretical work and under-estimated the role of young comrad devoted to practical work, drunk with my own so-called knowledge and capacity and blind to the great creativity of the masses. At the root of it all was a contempt for practice, an ignorance of the principle of theory originating from practice and practice surpassing theory. Hence I lacked real understand ing of the historical-materialistic viewpoint, "The masses are the real heroes This was a result of having come under the influence of "foreknowledge and prescience," "theory above everything else" and other stuff of idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Within the revolutionary ranks, comrades may be old or young, more knowledgeable or less knowledgeable, more capable or less capable but all fight for the same revolutionary goal. Young comrades are most willing to learn and the least conservative in thinking. They represent the most active and dynamic force in the scientific research ranks. They have many strong points in them worth my emulating. Hereafter, I must acquire their good meth of thinking and their good style. Meanwhile, I must also assume real

esponsibility toward youths and work hand-in-hand with them. This is to raw on each other's strength in order to make common progress.

Scientific research practice of many years shows that only by taking ialectical-materialism and historical-materialistic viewpoints as a guide for cientific research work can we win "freedom" in the struggle of understanding nd transforming nature. Once I studied the felling and regeneration problem f the red pine forests in the Northeast. There were two viewpoints at that ime. One called for sweeping felling (clean shaving) with artificial regenera- ion. The other was for selected felling (small trees left out with all big nes cut down), with regeneration left to nature. I was all for selected elling with regeneration left to nature. The sweeping felling viewpoint pheld by the opposite side was against natural regeneration and was for rtificial regeneration. Between the two schools of thought there was a eated debate.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Different schools of thought in the scientific ield may engage in free debate." It was pointed out by him that the adoption f such an attitude could help the relatively smooth development of science. et I acted against Chairman Mao's teaching. In the debate on the ways of elling red pines, I stuck to a one-sided view. I believed in myself and not n others. I even took the debate between different academic viewpoints as omething that allowed no existence of two different schools of thought but it as either one or the other, as they were antithetical to each other like fire nd water.

Later, I headed for the forestry area. I learned the felling method of combining felling with planting" created by the forestry comrade workers hrough their own rich production practice. This gave me great enlightenment. his felling pattern combining felling with planting is marked by the feature f making the most of the natural law of natural regeneration of red pines and lso introducing the artificial replanting forest forming measure to allow even orest distribution. Natural regeneration and artificial regeneration were ombined. This gave me profound education. I was made to realize that on he red pine felling problem my thinking was oriented toward the absolute and hat I had committed the error of subjective one-sidedness.

Through this criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, I came to nderstand deeply that for a socialist scientific worker, the most important hing was to grasp Marxist materialist dialectics and resist and do away with he ideological influence of idealist metaphysics. Only in this way can we ssume a down-to-earth correct attitude in scientific research work and in cademic debate. And only in this way can a boost be provided for the evelopment of the scientific enterprise.

Methodology and world outlook are unified. My always thinking my- elf right and brilliant was traceable to my own bourgeois world outlook and, n a certain sense, to the idea that knowledge was private property. To whom hould knowledge belong? Different classes have different answers. Prompted y its prejudiced views, the exploiting class takes knowledge as its private roperty and as a means to hoodwink the laboring people and maintain its

reactionary rule. The proletariat in a reversal of the history put upside down by the exploiting class holds that history is created by the masses of people, that all social material and spiritual wealth is created by the masses of people and that knowledge should belong to the people.

In the past, under the influence of the thinking of the exploiting class and the poisonous influence of "idea of receiving schooling to be an official of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, I once took my acquired specialized knowledg as something of my own. Thus, I over-rated myself and under-rated others. Looking back, I feel overwhelmed with regret. When drinking water, we must think of its source. An old intellectual like me knows neither the art of manual work nor field plowing. But for the laboring people keeping me alive how can I have acquired knowledge? Without Party training and without such a superior socialist system, of what use is that little knowledge of mine?

In hoeing, we must cut off grass roots. We must unfold penetrating mass revolutionary criticism, have a clear understanding of the sinister aims that prompted swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to advocate the idea of private ownership of knowledge, raise our awareness and draw a clear line of demarcation and seek a thorough break with the idea of private ownership of knowledge. Only in this way can we return knowledge to the laboring people and attain the aim of serving the people. Though past 70, I am determined that I shall, along with the broad masses of young comrades and the people of the whole country under the leadership of the Party, conscientiously study books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, continuously dissect myself purge my idealist spirit in the three major revolutionary movements, and thoroughly remold my world outlook and forever get ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Conduct Living Ideological and Political Line Education for Workers

- Production reality is taken into consideration by the Party organizations at various levels of the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Company. The whole trade makes good achievements marked by good quality, high output, great variety and low consumption of materials

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 5, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, November 4, 1972) The Party organizations at various levels of the Shanghai Municipal Printing and Dyeing Company have closely combined production reality with the conduct of living ideological and political line education for workers. This enables the whole trade to achieve good results such as good quality, high output, great variety and low consumption of materials.

At the end of last year, the printing and dyeing trade in Shanghai unfolded a mass campaign for turning out prints that would not need a second printing. If not up to the state-specified quality standard, prints turned out by printing and dyeing factories have to be reprinted. This is known in the trade as supplemental printing. This calls for the use of more cloth and a change of coloring and a change printing rolls and involves a great waste of manpower and material resources and time.

In the third quarter of last year, in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, the workers of the Printing No. 2 Machine B-Shift Group of the Shanghai No. 5 Printing and Dyeing Factory made a serious analysis of various contradictions in the printing and dyeing production process. It was unanimously held that supplemental printing was the main obstacle to the printing and dyeing factory in achieving good quality, good output, great variety and low consumption. Only by cutting down on supplemental printing could we achieve greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Therefore, in printing and producing prints, they strictly carried out the on-the-job responsibility system, introduced technical innovations and strengthened cooperation between one shift to be relieved and a relief shift. A new record of 1,500,000 meters of supplemental-printing-free cloth turned out in six months was set. The Party committee of the company summed up and popularized in time the advanced experience of this group. In the whole trade, a mass campaign was unfolded for the printing of 100,000 meters of supplemental-printing-free cloth.

In the unfolding of the campaign, the Party branch of the printing workshop of the Shanghai No. 5 Printing and Dyeing Factory found that the Printing No. 2 Machine B-Shift Group had for a time improved quality but with a drop in output. It turned out that this group had then achieved the aim of printing at one time 800,000 meters of supplemental-printing-free cloth.

A desire to maintain the record prompted a drop in the speed of the printing machine. The idea was to insure quality through a low output.

To help this group's correct understanding of the dialectical relations between quantity and quality, the Party branch specially let machine operato Shih Chiu-ch'ing act as a "sales worker" at the Prints Exhibition and Sales Counter of the Shanghai First Department Store, so that he might listen to customers' opinions and demands about prints. There Shih Chiu-ch'ing personally saw for himself the situation of the short supply of mass-preferr prints. He felt very uneasy at the thought of the reduced machine speed of group.

Back in the factory, he immediately brought this matter to the attentio of the comrades of the whole group. The Party branch organized in time everyone to associate reality with the study of the general line for socialist construction put forward by Chairman Mao. Everyone's awareness was enhanced. Consciousness of implementation of the general line was strengthened. It was deeply felt that quality was of course to be taken as a matter of great importance but not to the extent of neglecting overall development in a plentiful, fast, good and economical manner. The comrades of the whole group whipped up their enthusiasm and called into play their subjective initiative. From the front to the back of the machine, workers of all types acted close in coordination and diligently checked, prepared samples and matched samples and worked with meticulous attention. Shift output of every printing machine was enabled to rise from less than 500 pieces in the past to 600-odd pieces and to over 800 pieces in some cases. Quality was further improved.

In the Shanghai No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Factory, there often appeared such a situation in the past: Individual shifts and groups "grabbe those easily printed patterns and "sidestepped" printing jobs that were tough They did not handle properly the relations between shifts or groups and the whole. In unfolding the campaign of keeping 100,000 meters free from supple mental printing, the Party committee of the factory laid emphasis on the stu of this problem. It was decided to strengthen ideological leadership over this campaign. It aroused the masses to discuss the problem of what should be the attitude toward an easy or difficult printing job. The workers studi relevant teachings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and associated ideological reality with a very heated discussion. Those workers who once made a grab for easily printed patterns broadened their horizons spiritually. They said, "We cannot let one palm of the hand block the view of our eyes and thi of the convenience of a small group and not of the socialist interests as a whole. We should act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, and, in handing over and taking over a job, "show mutual concern, mutual love and mutual help." Thereafter, the communist style was widely promoted throughou the factory.

The Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Printing and Dyeing Industrial Company laid a timely hold on these typical incidents for popularization in the whole trade, so that ideological and political work followe

a living and concrete pattern. With the proper antidote against a disease taken, some problems of the nature of a trend were solved. This stimulated people's ideological revolutionization and gave a boost to the continuous development of the supplemental-printing-free movement in the correct political direction.

In unfolding the supplemental-printing-free production campaign, the printing and dyeing trade in Shanghai has further aroused the activism of the broad masses of workers in studying technique for the revolution. On this basis, for various printing machines, regulations and systems are further strengthened. Shift and group management is strengthened. A foundation is laid for the further improvement of product quality.

* * *

ECONOMY

Let the Spirit of "Not Throwing Away a Single Inch of Yarn" Live On

- An account of the feat of Hsiangfan Cotton Textile Mill in running the enterprise on diligence and thrift

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

Crossing the bridge that straddles the Han River, we arrive at an industrial area in the western suburb of Fanch'eng where Hsiangfan Cotton Textile Mill of Hunan, well known throughout the nation for its spirit of "not throwing away a single inch of yarn," is situated. Inside the area of the mill, whether it is a shady street or the grounds between the workshops, it is neat and clean without a single trace of broken yarn anywhere. This fully explains that the workers of this mill, after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have continued to give play to the glorious tradition of "not throwing away a single inch of yarn" and are advancing victoriously on the broad road of running the mill on diligence and frugality.

Maintain Old Traditions

Twenty years ago, Hsiangfan Cotton Textile Mill had only a few broken-down buildings, and 17 "old and toothless" manually operated weaving machines built of metal and wood. Operational funds of the mill were very short. It was exactly under such difficult circumstances that the style of arduous struggle of the people was cultivated under the leadership of the Party.

At that time, one of the women workers discovered odds and ends of yarn scattered all over the workshop. Some were several feet long, while others were only a few inches. She picked them up one by one, joined them together strand by strand and used the waste yarn for weaving into cloth. The Party organization commended promptly this advanced deed of the woman worker and called upon the whole mill to emulate her. From then on, many of the workers had made manifest the spirit of "not throwing away a single inch of yarn" at their respective stations, and by saving a kilowatt-hour of electricity here, recovering a metal nail and making use of a section of metal wire there, closely linked up the saving of a bit here and a drop there with the great goal of socialist construction. Arduous struggle became a tradition in this mill, and diligence and frugality became the style of the mill. Because of that, it was rated in 1963 one of the Red Flag units in running the enterprise on diligence and frugality on the national industrial and communications front.

Later, because of the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the people took a different view of the spirit of "not throwing away a single inch of yarn," considered it to be lack of imagination due to the mentality of crawling at a snail's pace, and a hindrance to the ambitious design of socialist enterprise, and for a time, the policy of continuing to maintain running this mill on diligence and frugality was affected.

Not long afterward, the Party general branch held a study class. On the evening the class was opened, the workers, beating their gongs and drums, brought to the study class with them "diligence and frugality bags" used by workers in former years for picking "diligence and frugality" yarn for weaving into "diligence and frugality cloth." They recalled the difficult years when the mill was just founded and compared that with the vigorous and prosperous scene in the whole mill, and deeply realized that without the so-called "lack of imagination" of "not throwing away a single inch of yarn," the ambitious design of the mill could never have been realized. All at once the workers began to sing the song on diligence and frugality of more than ten years ago.

"Do not throw away a single inch of yarn,
Busy yourself with saving every bit and part;
Countless waves has the rampaging Han River,
But remember where each drop of water has its start."

The song spread from the study class to all parts of the mill, and the people felt as if they were back again in the days when they were founding an enterprise through diligence and frugality. In 1961, a violent rainstorm brought down the weaving workshop and damaged the weaving machines. Without asking the state for any aid the workers, by relying only on their own two hands, built a new plant premise brick by brick and tile by tile, repaired the damaged machinery, and that year, handed more than 30,000 yuan in profits to the upper level.

It was in that way that the lively line education and revolutionary great criticism and repudiation began. The old tradition of "not throwing a single inch of yarn away" was brought further into play. Safety maintenance worker Liu Chin-sheng picked up a discarded shuttle picking rod which had been glued together over and over again and used countless times in the weaving workshop, and turned that into a windmill shaft for the conducting cylinder. Sanitation worker Kao Fu-chün, by joining broken yarn together section by section, joined up more than 176,000 meters in a single year. The packing workers used soot in place of ink for the printing of stencil marks, the shuttle threading workers tried diligently not to throw away any rejects, and the cooking personnel maintained the old custom of making chopping blocks and repairing their own steamers for rice and sieves.

At that time, there also appeared phenomena of trying to save trouble and not paying attention to diligence and frugality, but such phenomena were immediately corrected. Once, a worker went to the store room for some screw nails, and found a box of old screw nails with some of the nails rusted and damaged. Alongside was a box all bright and sparkling new, so he took the box of new screw nails back to the workshop. An old worker immediately stopped him and said, "Good material must not be used rashly, and waste material must be used as much as possible. Why are you putting aside the old nails and using the new ones?" He finally returned the box of new screw nails to the store room and took the old screw nails back to the workshop.

Continue To Win Fresh Merits

Last year, the plant received a new assignment for the production of corduroy cloth, and had to install a whole set of heavy equipment. Some of the people were of the opinion that the manufacture of such heavy machinery demanded high technique as well as required a great deal of steel, and it would never do to rely on repairing old things and making use of discarded things, for that, like the "old lunar calendar," was an indisputable fact.

However, the old workers were nevertheless of the opinion that they must always turn the pages of the "old lunar calendar" in arduous struggle and should never say that they must rely on arduous struggle in making small machines but need not rely on arduous struggle in making heavy machines.

Once the manufacture of equipment on their own began, old worker Feng Pao-chü immediately went to a factory on the outside to learn the manufacture of a wool scrubbing machine. When he saw that the wool scrubbing machine of other people was a set of "metal monster" 23 meters long which would devour 10 tons of steel, he was startled. What could be done?

Feng Pao-chü was determined to make revolution on the "metal monster" and manufacture a new wool scrubbing machine. He spent a whole day crawling on the oil-stained ground under the machine, carefully studying each and every part, and line by line drew up a rough plan. Upon returning to the mill, after more than 20 days of hard struggle, the machine was completed. The length of the machine was shortened to 12 meters, and only about 600 kilograms of new steel was used. Aside from the heating vat, the whole machine was made from discarded materials, and the quality of the machine was very good.

In July this year, they had to build a second set of wool scrubbing machine. That was the 16th set of equipment they made on their own. The mill after ransacking its store many times had almost "gobbled" up all its scrap metals. At that time, the upper level happened to send over 8 tons of new steel, thereupon some of the people said, "We have taken more than a year of discarded materials and parts, now we should use the new steel to make our own machinery."

At that time, some of the old workers suggested, "Enterprise should be run on diligence and frugality, and everything possible should be done to practice economy for the state. This is an old regulation of ours in Hsiang-fan Cotton Textile Mill, and we must not throw this old regulation away." They therefore took the gears of all sizes which they normally picked up, and used gear movement to substitute for chain movement. They took angle iron and steel flume and welded them together length by length and section by section. Consequently, without using a single bit of the new steel sent over by the state, the second set of wool scrubbing machine was again successfully manufactured. In that way, they self-manufactured 17 sets of special heavy equipment for their own use and saved 43 tons of steel and 190,000 yuan in capital. These machinery have been thrown in succession into production, and are functioning normally. They have already turned out more than 1,000,000 meters of high-quality corduory cloth for the state.

Educate New Workers

As group after group of old workers in this mill have gone to take up work stations and leadership position, group after group of young workers have entered the factory, and with the help of the old workers, they not only have taken over the work station of the old workers, but are also gradually taking over the red banner of "not throwing away a single inch of yarn."

Once, old carpenter Li Chin-chü had to make a wooden model of a drum for the conveyor belt. He searched around for a pile of wood, selected six pieces of wood and joined them together. Small Liu, a young worker, asked, "Wouldn't it save trouble by simply hollowing a whole piece of wood?" Li Chin-chü used the story of how in the initial period of the setting up the mill, the old textile workers used to pick up candy sticks from the ground to use as nails on the weft loom, thereby saving a large amount of metal nails, carried out historical education on him, and said, "We workers should not try to avoid troubles or worries, but should use our hands and brains. Only by bearing socialist interests in mind everywhere could we live up to the expectations of the training and education of the Party and Chairman Mao. From then on, small Liu has been emulating the old master craftsman. When he noticed that the metal case of the tape measure was broken, he used odd and end pieces of wood to build a wooden case for the tape measure. When he noticed that the simple hostel they were building was in need of window railings, he search among the pile of discarded things and picked up a number of wooden stick which he turned into railings for 16 windows in the hostel.

The young women workers in the weaving workshop are no longer throwing broken ends of yarn about, but like the old workers, are also picking up the discarded yarn strand by strand and placing them with care in the "diligence and frugality" barrel. The young workers in the machinery repair workshop, in the manner of the old workers, are picking up and polishing each piece of nut, screw and washer, and carefully storing them away. The young workers of this mill are growing up healthily into a new life force for running the mill with diligence and frugality. Among them, some have become section and team leaders, some have participated in the leading bodies of the workshops, and many fine young workers have also gloriously joined the Communist Youth League and the Chinese Communist Party.

The flowers of diligence and frugality are bearing rich fruit. This mill, by relying on self-reliance, has gained new equipment, advanced from manual operation to semi-automation and from semi-automation to automation. Labor productivity is rising higher and higher, and more and more contributions are being made to the state. Compared with 1956 after the merging of public and private business, the total assets of this mill in 1971 increased 5.5 times, profits increased by over 20 times, and labor productivity of personnel in the whole plant increased by 3.4 percent. At the same time, it also saved more than 1,200,000 yuan in capital for the state.

In the past 20 years, the capital accumulated by this mill for the state and the amount of capital saved for the state by this plant are enough to build three more mills of similar size.

* * *

Always Be Diligent and Frugal

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

When Chairman Mao in the preface to Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside discussed that all enterprises should be run on diligence and frugality, he pointed out, "It will take several decades to make China prosperous. Even then we may still have to observe the principle of diligence and frugality. But it is in the coming few decades, during the present series of 5-year plan, then we must particularly advocate diligence and frugality, that we must pay special attention to economy." The Hsiangfan Cotton Textile Mill in Hunan is a typical example in advocating the practice of diligence and frugality and paying attention to thrift, and it is also a typical example in maintaining the principle of "diligence and frugality should be practiced in running factories."

For the sake of preserving the proletarian style of arduous struggle, it is necessary to advocate the practice of diligence, frugality and thrift. For the sake of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, it is also necessary to advocate the practice of diligence, frugality and thrift.

At present, in the increase production practice economy mass movement, there still existed among some of the enterprises the phenomenon of not paying attention to thrift, and because of that, despite production increases, the consumption of raw materials also increased, and production cost became high. Capital accumulations for the state dropped and conditions of losses even appeared in some of the enterprises. However, there are people who still defended this condition by saying such things as "Settle political accounts, don't settle economical accounts." This evidently is a reflection that the pernicious influence of "politics can over-rule anything" of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type has still not been completely eradicated.

Diligence, frugality and thrift and arduous struggle are a characteristic of proletarian politics. If one's political characteristic has been forsaken, what is the use of talking about settling political accounts? One of the fundamental role of socialist enterprise is to create wealth for the state and to accumulate capital so that socialist economy could be developed and the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated. How could we not settle economical accounts. Besides, this kind of economical accounts possessed political significance, how could we set that up against the settling of political accounts?

"The principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economy." All comrades engaged in economic work should bear this teaching of Chairman Mao firmly in mind. In the repudiate revisionism and

rectification movement, they should with reference to reality criticize the mistaken concept of settling only so-called political accounts and not settling economical accounts, correct various incorrect styles of careless wasting of manpower, resources and money, and always preserve and make manifest the style of arduous struggle, diligence, frugality and thrift of our Party.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Chu Teh, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-Kuei, Wu Teh See "Chetzuhsi" Theatrical Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

chu teh, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council, this evening attended a "chetzuhsi" performance of selections from model revolutionary theatrical works arranged by the cultural group under the state council.

the china peking opera troupe, the china dance drama troupe, the peking opera troupe of peking and the "on the docks" group of the peking opera troupe of shanghai respectively performed selections from modern revolutionary peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "shachiapang" and "on the docks" and modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl". the artists presented with revolutionary fervour the brilliant images of worker-peasant-soldier heroes to the warm welcome of the audience.

"chetzuhsi" performance is a traditional form of theatrical presentation popular among chinese audience. acts, scenes and episodes from long plays are selected and presented in such a way that the abridged plots are relatively complete in themselves. it facilitates extensive performances for the workers, peasants and soldiers. it provides young performers with good opportunity to perfect their skill, and enables revolutionary literary and art workers to bring their talent and style into fuller play. it is another important measure to popularize model revolutionary theatrical works and is worthy of promotion.

present at the performance were comrades teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching, shih shao-hua, wang man-tien, yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu ching-tang, ti fu-tsai and wu yin-hsien.

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the history and present situation of this commune vividly tells the vigorous progress of the mass campaign to learn from tachai in china's countryside. learning from the self-reliant and hard fighting spirit of the tachai production brigade in shansi province, china's peasants are making energetic efforts to improve their farmland, transform low-yielding fields into high-yielding ones and remake deserts into fertile farms.

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new achievements in china's socialist revolution and construction are demonstrated at the 1972 autumn export commodities fair now on in kwangchow.

the 30,000 products of industry and agriculture include many new ones exhibited for the first time at the kwangchow fair. sixteen advanced units are reviewed. in all, the fair covers 47,000 square metres of floor space.

progress made by the rural people's communes working in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", is shown by a wide variety of grain, cotton, beans, oil-bearing crops, tobacco, tea, leather, wool, canned food and other agricultural and side-line products.

many foreign visitors to the hall "in agriculture, learn from tachai" show keen interest in how the wuhsing people's commune of turfan county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region leads in melted snow from the tienshan mountains to transform desert land.

lying on the edge of a desert, the commune has an annual rainfall averaging 16.6 millimetres and an annual evaporation rate of 3,000 millimetres. the commune's prospecting team crossed the desert and went up the tienshan mountains. they found a water source of melted snow. beginning in 1963, the commune members of uighur, hui and han nationalities made concerted efforts to dig a 50-kilometre-long ditch on the gobi desert and plant shelter belts. seven years of hard work enabled the peasants to gain some control over wind, sand and drought and make advance in agricultural production. in 1971, per-hectare output of grain and cotton was 5.3 and 4.3 times respectively over 1949. the output of famous sinkiang grapes and honey dew melons increased considerably.

the history and present situation of this commune vividly tells the vigorous progress of the mass campaign to learn from tachai in china's countryside. learning from the self-reliant and hard fighting spirit of the tachai production brigade in shansi province, china's peasants are making energetic efforts to improve their farmland, transform low-yielding fields into high-yielding ones and remake deserts into fertile farms.

the growth of china's mining and iron and steel industries is reflected by the mineral and metallurgical products displayed at the fair. many new types of shanghai-made precision tool alloy steel, heat-resistant alloy steel and shaped steel pipes are making their first appearance there. the charts and exhibits show that shanghai is now making more than 1,000 varieties of steel and over 53,000 specifications of ferrous and non-ferrous products. shanghai's output of such major products as steel, rolled steel, pig iron, ferrous alloy and carbon steel reached an all-time high during the first eight months of this year. china's 1971 steel production of 21 million tons is 130 times the 1949 figure.

the hsuchou mining administration of kiangsu province, east china, is an advanced unit in the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry. hsuchou's mines, established 70 years ago, produced only 460,000 tons of coal in the peak year before liberation. the machinery used for hewing coal, transport, dressing and washing coal have been renovated since the cultural revolution and the deposits have been surveyed more fully. as a result, coal output in 1971 shot up to 8,330,000 tons, or 18 times the pre-liberation peak figure.

the fair also shows the achievements made by china's machine-building industry. on exhibition are no fewer than 1,100 kinds of machine tools, instruments and meters, transport vehicles, and farm, textile and mining machinery. a quarter of these items are exhibited for the first time at the fair.

small chinese-made farm implements and machines and food processing units, including rice transplanters, threshing machines and flour and rice mills which are compact, efficient and easy to operate, are welcomed by many customers from countries and regions in asia and africa.

thanks to the workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, china's petroleum industry has made rapid progress. crude oil output has since 1963 risen at annual rate of 24.5 per cent on the average. the petroleum products on show demonstrate the new level of this industry. the 140 petroleum products on display include high grade aviation gasoline, jet fuel, special kinds of lubricating oils and diesel oils of varying coagulation points suited to different climates as well as paraffin, petroleum coke, synthetic fibre, organic glass, synthetic rubber, chemical fertilizer and other products of the petro-chemical industry.

visitors from different parts of the world are impressed by the varied and attractive textiles and exquisite art handicrafts. new patterns and varieties account

for four-fifths of the 1,500 kinds of silks, satins, brocades, cotton prints, woollen fabrics and fabrics of synthetic fibres. eleven patterns in silk fabrics are based after the highly artistic hand-woven silks of the han dynasty 2,000 years ago. these patterns in harmonious colours mirror the traditional workmanship of chinese silks.

the exhibits also cover new advances in the electronic industry. on display are more than 100 types of electronic apparatus and instruments used in industry, scientific research, communications and transport and geological prospecting. they include an integrated circuit digital computer and a zone-melt single crystal furnace.

china's industry and agriculture now provide more products for export. increases are shown in particular in the export of industrial products and minerals.

since the fair opened, 11,480 people from nearly 80 countries and regions have visited it.

BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION

Peking General Knitwear Mill Party Committee Has Close Links with Masses

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

members of the peking general knitwear mill party committee maintain close ties with the masses by taking part in production. they are carrying out chairman mao's teaching "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party".

the party committee, composed of old, middle-aged and young cadres, was established during the great proletarian cultural revolution. veteran leading cadres at the mill level who have long years of experience in revolutionary struggle and new cadres elected from the rank-and-file workers during the cultural revolution are members.

they all work and make investigations and study in the workshops, canteens and warehouses some for half the year, except for one or two standing committee members who remain in the office to take charge of day-to-day work.

the mill undertook an urgent construction job in the winter of 1971. braving the severe cold, members

of the party committee worked with the rank and file in carting bricks and earth and the work was completed ahead of time.

while working on an important technical innovation in 1970, cheng yu-tsai, deputy-secretary of the party committee, who was an engineer and vice-director of the mill before the cultural revolution, spent half a year in the cutting workshop and succeeded in making the innovation with the help of veteran workers.

consciously putting themselves under the supervision of the masses, the party committee members always ask the workers for opinions and criticism of their work. when opinions are few, the party committee members hold meetings at which they point out the shortcomings. they persist in doing what is right and correcting what is wrong, in the interests of the people. they seriously study the opinions raised by the masses.

the mill bought in machinery costing tens of thousands of yuan in 1971 for retrieving caustic soda from industrial waste. application was made for a state fund to construct a building to house the machinery. some workers objected, saying that such spending did not conform with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle. accepting this view, the party committee turned the machinery over to other factories that need it more. working in cooperation, the party committee members and workers succeeded in building retrieving equipment from scrap and old machine parts, at a cost of only 2,000 yuan. the machinery they built is producing 11 tons of caustic soda per month.

the party committee members on rest days frequently visit workers' families to see what they can do to help. keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching that cadres "do not divorce themselves from the masses," wu feng-lan, standing committee member of the party committee, persisted in collective production work and in visiting workers' families. she was an ordinary worker before she became a cadre during the cultural revolution. when a worker's wife was hospitalized she went to see her many times, and looked after her household affairs in her absence. she has visited the homes of 200 workers during the past three years.

in their efforts to keep in close touch with the masses, the party committee annually holds at least two work-style rectification meetings, during which large numbers of workers are asked to give their views on the work of the party committee. this helps party committee members to keep modest and prudent and show great vitality in their work.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

From Slash and Burn to Socialist Agriculture
- Second in series on Hsishuang Panna

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 6, 1972)

Southwest China's Hsishuang Panna, where slash and burn was the prevalent farming method only around two decades ago, is now the granary of southern Yunnan.

In the forests on the mountains, which cover two-thirds of the area, lived the Hanis, Pulangs, Lahus, Yaos, Miaos and other people. Before liberation, many of them had to subsist on wild plants and game at least eight months of the year. They grew crops by burning a section of the forest in spring and winter every year and repeating the process elsewhere after the crops were harvested. A large portion of the harvest, which was always meagre, was grabbed in taxes by the reactionary Kuomintang government and local chieftains.

Liberation brought the people's suffering to an end. The mountain dwellers have settled in villages built since liberation and are undertaking socialist agriculture in their communes. The government has set up a number of reserch institutes whose staff joined the local people in changing the traditional cropping system, popularizing fine strains of seeds and expanding a diversified economy.

An example is the Chinos who, numbering around 6,000, constitute the smallest nationality in Hsishuang Panna and used to be the most backward in production. They are now members of a prosperous people's commune with 400 hectares of rice paddies and a number of tea gardens, all built after liberation.

In all, the mountainous communes have no less than 48,000 hectares of land, including a fair amount of terraced rice paddies.

The Tai people, who live on the plains, have made even greater progress.

Relying on their collective strength and with government help, they have built around 10,000 small or medium-sized reservoirs. This made it possible for them to grow two crops a year instead of one on 10,000 hectares. More than 20 good strains of seed, which yield 50 per cent higher than the traditional one, are now planted on 70 per cent of the total rice acreage.

Liberation also offered the Hsishuang Panna people the possibility of shattering the bondage of old traditions and superstition, a convenient tool in the hands of the reactionary ruling class to fool and exploit these minority people.

animism still prevailed in a hani community when two communists, hai chieh and yang erh, called upon their people to blast a ditch girdling a hill to lead water for irrigation. so they invited the few non-superstitious persons to explain to the masses, that spirits were non-existent, using their own experience to prove this.

an old peasant once had a festering wound on his foot resulting from a leech bite when he and others were working in a swamp to turn it into rice paddies. this quickly evoked a rumour that the man had disturbed the super-natural ruler of the swamp who would punish him by putting him to death. but the whole story ended with the old man back at the worksite again, as sound and healthy as ever, thanks to medical treatment.

facts like this convinced the people. with the help of han technicians and tai peasants, the hani people worked hard for four years and opened 26 hectares of terraced rice paddies, built a small power station and some orchards and tea gardens.

similar incidents took place in the tai areas where even the application of manure and weeding were entirely new to the people in the early post-liberation years. when woman communist mi yu tried to convince her community of the advantage of this rudimentary farming method, even her mother turned against her. nevertheless, she succeeded in organizing some activists around her and together they managed a piece of land which, thanks to application of fertilizer, gave a much higher yield the same year. the backward farming method was abandoned when the whole community took part in collecting manure the next year.

while in hsishuang panna, this correspondent was impressed by the people's enthusiasm in collecting barnyard and green manure. chemical fertilizer is being popularized in some production brigades and teams. more and more farm machinery is being introduced. proudly the commune members told me: "we are resolved to produce more rice for the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

East China City Expands Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 6, 1972)

wuhsi city in east china's kiangsu province has not only developed its traditional textile and silk industry but built machine-building, metallurgical and chemical industries. it is turning out instruments and meters for tele-communications as well as consumer goods. coal industry and small iron and steel complexes including ore mining, coking, iron smelting, steel making and rolling were newly built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the output value of heavy industry in 1971 accounted for 54 per cent of the city's total industrial output value as against 3.2 per cent in 1949, the year of liberation.

the workers have transformed the outdated textile machines since liberation. the wuhsi no. 2 cotton mill in 1958 innovated its spinning equipment imported in the 1920's and raised the spinning capacity by 80 per cent by increasing the spindle speed from no more than 9,000 to 13,000 revolutions per minute. during the cultural revolution, the workers and technicians made several hundred experiments and further raised the spindle speed to 18,000 revolutions per minute. the output of a single spindle per hour reached 44 kilograms of yarn as against 33 formerly. the city added 800 jet looms last year. total output value of its textile industry was 8.7 times the 1949 figure and the output of cotton yarn, cloth, printed and dyed cloth rose considerably.

combining the revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, silk reeling workers applied electronic and chemical techniques to the reeling process. this reduced labour intensity, raised output and improved quality.

the city added a resin factory in 1958 and is now turning out more than 50 varieties of high polymer synthetic resin. besides, dozens of kinds of knitwear are being produced by its newly built knitwear factories.

heavy industry has developed with support from the state, funds obtained from the profit of its light industry and equipment and technical know-how provided by the existing factories.

wuhsi now has 190 machine-building factories equipped with 9,000 machine tools and staffed by 45,000 workers producing and processing 750 products including diesel and internal combustion engines, electric motors and pumps.

take the wuhsi machine tool plant. it was a small iron works and before liberation could only manufacture parts for textile and flour-milling machines. it began to produce some simple vertical lathes in 1952 and was assigned to manufacture grinding machines in 1958. staffed by 4,000

workers and equipped with 600 machine tools, the plant turned out almost three times as many grinding machines in 1971 as in 1965. instead of only copying existing models, the plant's workers and technicians designed and manufactured 50 kinds of grinding machines including internal and centreless grinding machines and grinding machines for making bearings.

to meet the growing need for coal, iron and steel and other industrial raw material, the municipal communist party committee and revolutionary committee organized more than 10,000 workers in mining coal and iron ore and building iron and steel industry in the past two years and so. eleven coal pits and two iron and steel plants have been built. the city is now basically self-sufficient in coal. with the development of iron and steel industry, it is now able to produce heavy-duty trucks and buses and hand tractors.

LAND RECLAMATION

PLA Men Turn Swamp into Farmland

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 6, 1972)

a people's liberation army regiment has converted alkaline marshes in the estuary of the yellow river into farmland which has grown 5,000 tons of grain in the past two years. the armymen were inspired by chairman mao's teaching that the army must be a fighting force and, at the same time, a political work force and a production force.

the marsh was overgrown with weeds when the p.l.a. regiment, which belongs to the p.l.a. tsinan units, arrived there in 1970. determined to do something to help build socialism, they decided to turn the marshes into farmland. helped by the local poor and lower-middle peasants, members of the regiment's party committee waded waist-deep in the water to survey the land and work out a plan to drain the marshes. the regiment has excavated 600,000 cubic metres of soil in building 120,000 metres of irrigation and drainage ditches.

in the autumn of last year, 270 hectares of ripening sorghum was submerged. the regiment's cadres and fighters worked for 12 days in the water to gather the harvest. grain output last year was 29 per cent over 1970, despite adverse weather conditions.

the leading cadres and the fighters displayed the spirit of hard work by making bricks to build 6,000 square metres of barracks. this alone saved the state 110,000 yuan. they set up a small pharmaceutical works and a foodstuff processing workshop.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Urumchi Banquet in Honor of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 5, 1972)

comrade saifudin, leading member of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberaton army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania.

among the guests were comrade beqir balluku, leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and his wife, and deputy leaders of the delegation comrades hito cako and rahman perllaku, and members of the delegation comrades mendu backa, sul domi, abdi mati kristaq janko and abaz fejzo.

among the guests were also comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and comrade qazim kapisyzi, member of the delegation and military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

present were comrade chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife, who had come to urumchi from peking specially to welcome the distinguished albanian guests, and comrades chu kai-yi and kan mai, deputy directors of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

present were leading comrades of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, the p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang and the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee tsao ssu-ming, hsu kuo-hsien, liu hsing, sung chih-ho, ssumaylaimaiti, lo jung, pei chou-yu, chang chieh-cheng, hu hua-chu, li chang-lin, liu fa-hsiu, mu po-yen, and ahmutungniyatzu, as well as comrade saifudin's wife.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. comrades saifudin and balluku proposed toasts to the continuous strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and albania, and to

the long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the chinese and albanian comrades attended a performance of songs and dances after the banquet.

the albanian friendship military delegation, accompanied by comrade saifudin, and his wife, and comrades tsao ssu-ming and ssumaylaimaiti, visited an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in sinkiang and went sightseeing this afternoon.

Comrade Beqir Balluku at Head of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania arrived here from urumchi by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hith cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. mrs. balluku arrived on the same plane.

members of the delegation arriving on the same plane were: mendu backa, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army; sul domi, commander of the artillery; abdi mati, commander of the navy; kristaq janko, commander of the air defence forces; abaz fejzo, commander of the armoured corps; and other comrades.

warmly welcoming the albanian comrades-in-arms at the airport were:

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; hsiao ching-kuang and wang shu-sheng, members of the c.p.c. central committee

and vice-ministers of national defence; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of the services, arms, peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a., government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, chou shih-chung, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, ting kuo-yu and yang chi.

a profound and militant revolutionary friendship has been forged between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the current visit of the albanian friendship military delegation led by comrade balluku is bound to make new contributions to the strengthening and developing of this great friendship.

the airport flew the national flags of albania and china today. comrade balluku and mrs. balluku and other guests stepped down the plane at 01:10 p.m. yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang hung-wen and other comrades walked forward, cordially shook hands with the albanian comrades and embraced them to express warm welcome.

present at the airport were kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of trade, and the albanian government trade delegation he is leading; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, his wife, and other embassy officials; and other albanian comrades in peking.

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and his wife; kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; and qazim kapisyzi, member of the delegation and military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife made a special trip to urumchi to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, who had gone to albania specially to welcome the distinguished albanian guests, returned here on the same plane.

among those who saw the delegation off at urumchi airport this morning were leading members of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang and the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee including tsao szu-ming, hsu kuo-hsien, liu hsing, sung chih-ho, ssumayiaimaiti, ho lin-chao, lo jung, chang chieh-cheng, hu hua-chu, li chang-lin, liu fa-hsiu, mu po-yen, chen ming-yu and ahmutungniyatzu. comrade saifudin's wife ahyimu was also present.

Yeh Chien-ying Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Led by Beqir Balluku

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence. deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army.

the banquet hall of the great hall of the people was hung with a portrait of enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

mrs. balluku was among the guests.

other guests included kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of trade, and members of the albanian government trade delegation he is leading; the "patisan" football team of the albanian people's army; albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and mrs. robo, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here; and other albanian comrades in peking.

present were li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang hung-wen, hsiao ching-kuang, wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, keng piao, yu chan and other comrades.

at 7:30, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms entered the banquet hall amid the music of "true friends". the entire hall gave them a standing ovation.

making a speech, comrade yeh chien-ying warmly praised the albanian people's army for its outstanding contributions made in the struggle to liberate the fatherland and in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, as well as for its rich gains in the revolutionization movement over the past few years. he said: "the albanian people's army is a heroic army that has traversed a brilliant course and won great victories." "this new-type people's army is more powerful than ever."

having analysed the excellent present world situation, comrade yeh chien-ying pointed out that the world is far from peaceful because soviet revisionist social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism are both contending and colluding with each other. he said: "while flaunting a signboard of socialism, social-imperialism is actually engaged in acts of imperialism, flagrantly carrying out expansion everywhere. it is more deceptive than old-line imperialism, and therefore more dangerous." he affirmed: "no matter how tortuous the road ahead may be, the law of historical development, we believe, is independent of the will of one or two superpowers. victory surely belongs to the people of the world."

comrade yeh chien-ying added that the peoples and armies of china and albania are the closest comrades and comrades-in-arms. the two parties, countries and armies of china and albania always support and encourage each other and act in close cooperation in their protracted common struggle. he expressed the conviction that the current visit to china by the albanian comrades-in-arms will further strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of china and albania.

on behalf of the albanian people, the party central committee, the government of the people's republic of albania, the people's army and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, comrade balluku extended the most cordial regards and warmest greetings to the chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

comrade balluku said: "under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china has defeated the plots of enemies of all shades who attempted from both right and ultra-left to stop china from building socialism, and is leading the great china in advancing victoriously along the socialist road." the people's republic of china always pursues a correct and revolutionary foreign policy. as a result, all attempts of imperialism and revisionism to contain and isolate the people's republic of china have burst like bubbles, he noted.

"we are overjoyed at these brilliant victories for the political line of the chinese communist party and

chairman mao tsetung. we regard these victories as our victories, and victories of all the revolutionary people," he said.

comrade balluku added that as a strong pillar of the party and people, the chinese people's liberation army is linked with the people by a flesh-and-blood relationship. it consistently defends and implements chairman mao tsetung's proletarian line and vigilantly safeguards the great socialist motherland so that enemies of all descriptions can never achieve their aggressive designs.

he pointed out: although u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism have met with failure time and again in the course of carrying out their counter-revolutionary global strategy, they have never stopped at hypocrisy and deception. while clamouring for disarmament, they actually attempt to disarm the people of various countries. their warships recklessly ply the seas like mad wolves, attempting to subjugate the people. it is the two superpowers that try by hook or by crook to back israel to oppose the arab people and undermine the palestinian and the arab cause as a whole. they carry out outrageous sabotage and interference in all the revolutionary and liberation movements.

the people of our two countries and other countries should heighten their vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war so as to smash any plot and attempt of aggression by the two superpowers," he stressed.

speaking warmly of albania-china friendship, comrade balluku said: "our friendship is our greatest pride. it is forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our two great leaders -- comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. no force in the world could harm it in the least."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of albania and china.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and cordial atmosphere. tunes of revolutionary chinese and albanian songs were played, including "in praise of the party and the great leader comrade enver hoxha", "wishing chairman mao a long, long life", "our party of labour, a heroic party", "in praise of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china" and "tirana-peking".

also present at the banquet were leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, sung cheng-chih, li chia-yi, sung ching-sheng, chen shih-chu, tsui ping, liu hsien-chuan, li chiang, yao hsiao-cheng, chou shih-chung, lung chen-piao, hsiao chun-hsien, chen hsien-jui, wan hai-feng, wu chung,

chiu wei-kao, li ju-hung, wang ti-kang, chin tao, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, lai kuang-tsu, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, wang hai-ting, po tao, chu kai-yin, kan mai and wang ming-hsiu.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Peking Banquet in Honor of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade yeh chien-ying at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of the albanian friendship military delegation:

dear comrade beqir balluku and mrs. balluku,
dear comrade hito cako,
dear comrade rahman perllaku,
dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo and mrs. robo,
all dear comrades on the albanian friendship military delegation,
comrades, comrades-in-arms,

the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania led by comrade beqir balluku has travelled thousands of miles for a friendly visit to china, bringing us the profound revolutionary comradeship of the albanian people and army. comrade balluku is an old comrade-in-arms of ours and familiar to us all. it fills us with joy and warmth to meet him again. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese people and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, to extend our warmest welcome to the glorious envoys of the albanian people and army.

the albanian people's army is a heroic army that has traversed a brilliant course and won great victories. under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army, together with the people of the whole country, defeated the fascist aggressors and won the liberation of the fatherland. it has taken an active part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after liberation, and made outstanding contributions to safeguarding the fruits of the revolution and to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. during the revolutionization movement in albania in recent years, the army has adopted a series of important measures to further raise the political consciousness and military skill of its commanders and fighters and achieved fruitful results in all aspects of army building. the albanian people's army, a new-type people's army, is more powerful

than ever. we wish, from the bottom of our hearts, the albanian people's army victory after victory along its road of advance.

the present international situation is changing more and more in favour of the people of various countries in the world. the struggles to win national liberation and safeguard national independence have deepened in various parts of the world. the attempts of superpowers to manipulate international affairs at will and shape the destiny of other countries are going bankrupt. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. but soviet revisionist social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism have not restrained their ambition for world hegemony. while flaunting a signboard of socialism, social-imperialism, is actually engaged in acts of imperialism, flagrantly carrying out expansion everywhere. it is more deceptive than old-line imperialism, and therefore more dangerous. soviet revisionist social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism both contend and collude with each other, so that the world is far from peaceful. however, no matter how tortuous the road ahead may be, the law of historical development, we believe, is independent of the will of one or two superpowers. victory surely belongs to the people of the world.

comrades, comrades-in-arms,

the peoples and armies of china and albania are closest comrades and comrades-in-arms. comrade enver hoxha says: "we shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times." chairman mao says: "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." our two parties, countries and armies always support and encourage each other and act in close cooperation in our protracted common struggles. we firmly believe the current visit to china by comrade balluku at the head of the albanian friendship military delegation will strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two countries still further. we wish the delegation a successful visit.

may i now propose a toast

to the revolutionary friendship and fighting unity of the peoples and armies of china and albania,

to the health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade mehmet shehu,

to the health of comrade beqir balluku and mrs. balluku,

to the health of comrade hito cako, comrade rahman perllaku and all other comrades on the delegation, and

to the health of comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo and all other albanian comrades-in-arms present.

Comrade Beqir Balluku's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade beqir balluku at the banquet given here this evening by comrade yeh chien-ying in honour of the albanian friendship military delegation:

dear comrade yeh chien-ying,

dear comrade li hsien-nien,

dear comrade li teh-sheng,

dear comrades and comrades-in-arms,

this is not the first time we visit your great and beautiful country. each and every time we come to the great people's china and live among you, we feel at home as if we are in the midst of our brothers and most esteemed and closest friends.

since we set foot on the soil of your motherland, starting from the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, we have seen and enjoyed the very cordial, warm and fraternal reception given us by the fraternal chinese people and their army. this lofty and profound proletarian friendship is embracing us wherever we go. this is also evident at this heart-warming and fraternal banquet you give here in honour of the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania. therefore, on behalf of the albanian people, the party central committee, the government of the people's republic of albania, the people's army and our respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha, please allow me to extend the most cordial regards and warmest greetings to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china, the heroic chinese people's liberation army, and the chinese people's great leader and our people's most esteemed friend chairman mao tsetung.

dear comrades and brothers, we every day see and are impressed by the great all-round successes the fraternal chinese people have achieved and are achieving in socialist revolution and construction. therefore, we are also fully convinced that the current visit of the friendship

military delegation from the people's republic of albania will better acquaint us with these great victories and enable us to learn from your fine people and army their rich experience and lofty revolutionary spirit.

the chinese people are a heroic people, an industrious and talented people. under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, they got rid of the darkness in which they were subjected to oppression from generation to generation and remained backward, and saw the light of socialism after years of endeavour. today, the people's republic of china has become a true socialist giant with powerful modern industry that embraces all branches, with advanced socialist agriculture, proletarian education and culture, very advanced science and technology and invincible defence capability. all this inspires us with boundless joy and pride.

because of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung, the people's republic of china has become stronger; it has further emancipated and brought into play the inexhaustible strength of the chinese people, carried forward the militant spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm of the people in their hundreds of millions, and frustrated all plots of imperialism and revisionism and their agents in the country.

under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china has defeated the plots of enemies of all shades who attempted from both right and ultra-left to stop china from building socialism, and is leading the great china in advancing victoriously along the socialist road. the people's republic of china stands in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism headed by the united states, against modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, and against all reaction in the world, and always pursues a correct and revolutionary foreign policy. as a result, all attempts of imperialism and revisionism to contain and isolate the people's republic of china have burst like bubbles.

china's admission into the united nations is another failure for the anti-china policy of the world reactionaries. many countries, including those which at one time pursued the short-sighted "two-china" policy, have to vie with one another for establishing diplomatic relations with china. the international prestige of the great socialist china is elevated and enhanced on an unprecedented scale today. no important international issues can be settled before china's stand is known and without her participation. we are overjoyed at these brilliant victories for the political line of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung. we regard these victories as our victories, and victories of all the revolutionary people.

the heroic chinese people's liberation army founded, led and nurtured by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, has performed meritorious services of great historic significance in the glorious course traversed by your great and thriving country and in the stunning victories it has won in national life and all spheres of endeavour.

as a strong pillar of the party and people, the chinese people's liberation army is a new-type army with obvious proletarian characteristics, linked with the people by a flesh-and-blood relationship, and is boundlessly loyal to the motherland, the revolution, socialism and proletarian internationalism. under all conditions and in all circumstances, it unswervingly stands by the party and consistently defends and implements chairman mao tsetung's proletarian line, and never relaxes its vigilance in safeguarding the great socialist motherland so that enemies of all descriptions can never achieve their aggressive designs. it has made outstanding contributions to the further strengthening and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, and has become a very strong and invincible force capable of smashing any enemy who should dare to invade its great motherland.

dear comrades,

the current development of the world is marked by the trend of victory for revolution and socialism. imperialism and revisionism are the arch enemy of liberty and independence of the people in various countries. they are being hit by harder and harder blows in the vigorous struggles of the revolutionary people. the flames of the victorious liberation struggles and class struggles waged by the broad masses of the people on all continents are daily reducing the domain of imperialism, revisionism and reaction and pushing them toward complete and disastrous defeat. this is an objective law governing the development of society, and no force can stop it.

the brave and unyielding struggle waged by the heroic vietnamese people and the people of other countries in indochina is a brilliant example of the great upsurge of the current revolutionary struggle. with courage, determination and high consciousness, the people of indochina have exploded the "myth" of the invincibility of u.s. imperialism as a superpower, and destroyed its military machinery and modern weapons.

although u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism have met with failure time and again in the course of carrying out their counter-revolutionary global strategy, they have never stopped at hypocrisy and deception. despite the contradictions that exist between them, the two collude in the form of the notorious soviet-u.s. alliance and

work out new plots to oppose people's freedom and revolution and divide spheres of influence between them. this shows that they are all the more crafty and cunning, aggressive and dangerous. while clamouring for disarmament, they actually attempt to disarm the people of various countries. they raise a hue and cry about so-called "european security", but they really want to bind the european people hand and foot and maintain the "status quo" over there so as to free their own hands and direct their spearhead against asia, first of all against the people's republic of china. they preach "peace", but their aggressor forces and those of their vassals are conducting large-scale, intensified military manoeuvres that will probably turn out to be a prelude to aggression against other countries. their warships recklessly ply the seas like mad wolves, attempting to subjugate the people. it is the two superpowers that try by hook or by crook to back israel to oppose the arab people and undermine the palestinian and the arab cause as a whole. they carry out outrageous sabotage and interference in all the revolutionary and liberation movements.

our two parties, governments and countries always pursue correct marxist-leninist policies and make an objective assessment of the current international situation and the trend in its development. we base ourselves on the following principle: imperialism and revisionism are the source of war of aggression, one is as dangerous as the other. people of all countries must not harbour the slightest illusion about them. the people of our two countries and other countries should heighten their vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war so as to smash any plot and attempt of aggression by the two superpowers.

dear comrades and brothers,

the people of our two countries, our two parties and our two armies are linked by a great, sincere, and unbreakable revolutionary friendship. this friendship is profound, pure and sincere, and its manifestations of comradeship and mutual respect, and the all-round internationalist support and assistance to each other are unprecedented. our friendship is our greatest pride. it is forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our two great leaders -- comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. no force in the world could harm it in the least. it is tempered and daily strengthened in our struggle for the noble ideal of building and defending socialism, in our common struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause and against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism headed by the soviet union.

the albania-china friendship shines brightly today. it is a great invaluable treasure house not only for the

people of our two countries, but also for the people and revolutionaries all over the world.

we are fully convinced that the visit of the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania to the people's republic of china will further strengthen the friendship and fraternal cooperation between us to the benefit of our two countries, two peoples, and to the benefit of the cause of revolution and socialism.

please allow me to propose a toast:

to the unbreakable militant friendship between the two peoples, the two parties and the two armies of our two countries,

to the great heroic chinese people,

to the glorious chinese communist party,

to the fraternal chinese people's liberation army,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, great marxist-leninist and most esteemed friend of the albanian people,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

to your health, comrade yeh chien-ying,

to your health, comrade li hsien-nien,

to your health, comrade li teh-sheng, and

to the health of all comrades and comrades-in-arms present here exclamation

Albanian Army Football Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army led by gani berberi, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the airport to give the albanian comrades-in-arms a warm welcome were li kuang-hsiang, deputy head of the propaganda department of the general political department of the p.l.a., and leading members of departments concerned including wang yueh-hsi, kuo lei, wang wen-

chung, li feng-lou and liu kuang-ya, as well as football coaches and players of the p.l.a. and the national football teams.

present were also jovan andoni, counsellor, qazim kapisyzi, military attache, of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Sino-Algerian 1973 Trade Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

a trade protocol for 1973 between the people's republic of china and the algerian democratic people's republic, and documents on the implementation of the sino-algerian agreement on economic and technical cooperation were signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker put their signatures on the protocol and documents on behalf of their respective governments.

Algerian Commerce Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

layachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria at the head of the government delegation, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned yang shou-shan, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, li pin-chou, li hsi-fu, wang chih-fan, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, lu ping, chu shih-yuan, shih lin-feng and chang hsing-chiao, and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

chaieb taleb-bendiab, member of the algerian government delegation and algerian ambassador to china, and other members of the delegation and officials of the algerian embassy here attended.

minister yaker spoke at the banquet. he said: the visit to china of the delegation is very useful. it enables the members of the delegation to experience for themselves the militant solidarity and traditional friendship between the algerian and chinese people. this has left a deep impression upon them.

he said: it was a very moving moment when the delegation visited the evergreen people's commune on the outskirts of peking. the delegation members saw there how men and women labourers were advancing along the road indicated by chairman mao, who is one of the greatest statesmen of our times. he is leading the chinese people in building the genuine socialism.

the algerian minister said that the delegation was satisfied with their fruitful talks with the chinese side. the documents signed today by the two sides would further expand the cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, minister pai hsiang-kuo said: the visit to china by the algerian government delegation led by minister layachi yaker has further enhanced the militant friendship between our two peoples and made a positive contribution to the further development of the trade and the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries. the development of sino-algerian trade and such relations is in the interest of our two countries and also conducive to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and the rest of the world.

pai hsiang-kuo asked his algerian counterpart and the other distinguished guests, upon returning home, to convey the chinese people's cordial regards and salute to the algerian people. he wished the algerian people, under the leadership of president houari boumedienne, continuous, new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in building their country.

Algerian Government Delegation and Chinese Counterpart Issue Joint Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

following is the text of the joint press communique issued here today by the algerian government delegation and its chinese counterpart:

at the invitation of minister pai hsiang-kuo of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, minister layachi yaker of commerce of the algerian democratic people's republic paid an official visit to the people's republic of china at head of a government delegation from october 31 to november 7, 1972.

during the stay of the algerian government delegation, premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china met with minister layachi yaker and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. present were ambassador of the algerian democratic people's republic chaieb taleb-bendiab and all members of the delegation.

during this visit, the algerian government delegation headed by minister layachi yaker held talks with the delegation of the people's republic of china headed by minister pai hsiang-kuo on questions of common interest with a view to developing trade and strengthening economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

the two ministers signed, on behalf of their respective governments, a trade protocol for 1973 in accordance with the sino-algerian long-term trade agreement signed in algiers on october 27, 1971. this protocol provides for a new development of trade in the year to come.

in accordance with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, the two sides signed a relevant protocol for undertaking certain agricultural and industrial projects in algeria.

the two delegations rejoice over the spirit of mutual understanding, militant solidarity and sincere friendship which characterized their work, as well as the positive results achieved during this session of talks, which constitute a positive contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the algerian democratic people's republic and the people's republic of china in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and zionism.

the algerian government delegation expressed its admiration for the great achievements of the chinese people and congratulated them on the remarkable victories they have made. the chinese side expressed high appreciation of the great achievements of the algerian people in their efforts to safeguard independence and develop the national economy.

minister layachi yaker also met with minister li shui-ching of the first ministry of machine building of the people's republic of china.

the algerian government delegation visited a factory, a people's commune and places of historical interest in peking.

the algerian government delegation expressed its deep gratitude for the warm reception it was accorded throughout its stay by the chinese government and people.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets and Fetes Australian Aboriginal People's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife met and gave a dinner this evening in honour of the australian aboriginal people's delegation led by chicka dixon and ruby hammond. they had a cordial conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang chuan-pin, yu chang-ching and shan ta-chi.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Ambassador Li Yung-chuan Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and his wife comrade chang hui-wen this morning called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk who are on unofficial visit to korea.

samdech sihanouk had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

a luncheon was given by samdech and madame sihanouk for ambassador li yun-chuan and comrade chang hui-wen, and for chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife comrade yang ling who specially accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to korea.

prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia, was present on both occasions.

Ambassador Li Yun-chuan Calls on Prime Minister Penn Nouth

(NCNA- English Pyongyang, Nov. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and his wife comrade chang hui-wen last saturday called on samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife who are on a visit to korea.

present on the occasion were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife.

prime minister penn nouth and ambassador li yun-chuan had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Medical Delegation in Edmonton

(NCNA-English Edmonton, Nov. 4, 1972)

the chinese medical delegation paid a friendly visit here on november 2 and 3.

dr. p.j. banks, president-elect of the canadian medical association, and dr. c.j. arvis, former president of the alberta medical association, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese visitors on the evening of november 2. among the 100 persons present were allan a. warrack, minister of the department of land and forests of alberta, i.g. dent, mayor of edmonton, d.a. geekie, director of communications and information of the canadian medical association, ferd jennen, chairman of the board of governors of alberta university, and public figures of the medical and other circles of alberta province.

president banks, dr. arvis, minister warrack and mayor dent spoke at the dinner in welcome of the chinese guests. dr. wu wei-jan, leader of the chinese delegation, in reply thanked the hosts for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality. he expressed the wish that the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples be further developed and strengthened.

earlier, in the morning, the delegation visited the university of alberta, to the warm welcome by the

university authorities and staff. the visitors attended a symposium on medical education in the university, and then divided themselves into groups for tours of the medical sciences centre, the clinical sciences centre and the anaesthesia research of the university hospital. the hospital's doctors and other medical workers had luncheon with them.

the delegation went sightseeing in the afternoon, accompanied by dr. banks and other canadian friends.

yesterday, the chinese guests visited the glenrose rehabilitation hospital and the camsell hospital. they conversed with some indian and eskimo patients there, and acquainted the canadian doctors and students with acupuncture anaesthesia in china.

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits Birthplace of Dr. Norman Bethune

(NCNA-English Toronto, Nov. 5, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association now on a friendly visit to canada, this afternoon visited gravenhurst, birthplace of dr. norman bethune, a good friend of the chinese people.

the delegation was accompanied by dr. b. stephenson, chairman of the board of directors of the canadian medical association; dr. harnick, president, and dr. g. sawyer, general secretary, of the ontario medical association; d.a. geekie, director of communications and information of the canadian medical association, and professor paul t.k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies of mcgill university, and his wife.

the delegation arrived in gravenhurst at 3:30 p.m. when the chinese visitors entered the house where dr. norman bethune was born, they were warmly greeted by its owners mr. and mrs. john houston; and by dr. wendell mcleod, a close friend of dr. bethune, and doctors of the city who were there to meet the chinese guests. the host gave a brief introduction about the house to the chinese doctors. the hostess entertained the guests with tea and home-made cakes. on behalf of the chinese medical delegation, fu yi-cheng, deputy head of the delegation, thanked the hosts for their friendly reception and presented them with a piece of chinese embroidery as souvenir. members of the delegation and the hosts had a very cordial conversation and had a photo taken in front of the house.

this morning, the chinese delegation visited the famous niagara falls.

the delegation arrived in toronto yesterday afternoon. it was welcomed at the airport by dr. b. stephenson, dr. harnick, dr. g. sawyer, and j.d. wallace, secretary-general of the canadian medical association.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Army Chief of General Staff Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

major general namory keita, chief of the general staff of the guinean people's army, and his attache lieutenant barda mamatou left here for home by air this afternoon after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; and leading members of chinese departments tu yi-teh, hsueh shao-ching, wu hsin-chuan, kang lin, lin pin, wu chao-tung, wang yueh-hsi, wang erh-chung and tu hsing-chung.

on hand were also mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires a.i., and other officials of the guinean embassy here.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Malagasy Republic Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the malagasy republic was signed in peking this afternoon.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and didier ratsiraka, foreign minister of the malagasy republic and leader of the malagasy delegation, signed the joint communique.

present at the signing ceremony were mrs. ratsiraka and members of the malagasy delegation: salomon andrianavalona, secretary general of the ministry of economy and finance; claude ratsimandresy, director of bilateral relations of the ministry of foreign affairs; michel andrianarahinjaka, cultural adviser to the government; albert ratsifaritana, head of the foreign trade service of the ministry of economy and finance; and henri mandafatra, aide-de-camp of the foreign minister.

present at the signing ceremony were fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, chiao ling, ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, kao chien-chung, chu chi-chen, li ching-hua and tien yi-hua.

prior to the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with foreign minister didier ratsiraka and the other distinguished malagasy guests.

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Malagasy Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the malagasy republic, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from november 6, 1972.

the government of the people's republic of china resolutely supports the government of the malagasy republic in its struggle for the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty and the development of national economy.

the government of the malagasy republic recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sover-

eignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

(signed) chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of
china

(signed) didier ratsiraka
minister of foreign affairs
of the malagasy republic

peking, november 6, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice Minister Chen Mu-hua Meet Malagasy Delegation Led by Minister Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua this afternoon met with didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and his wife and the malagasy delegation he is leading.

the members of the malagasy delegation are: salomon andrianavalona, claude ratsimandresy, michel andrianarahinjaka, albert ratsifaritana and henri mandafatra.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned: hsu han-ping, ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, kao chien-chung, chu chi-chen, li ching-hua, tien yi-min and chao ching-tien.

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister chen mu-hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister didier ratsiraka.

Malagasy Foreign Minister and Wife Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and madame ratsiraka gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling; vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries; and vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of friendship.

minister didier ratsiraka proposed a toast at the banquet. he said: "madagascar cannot live in isolation, relying on itself alone. she should have friends and can receive aid. she is open to all aids and contacts. yet in the final analysis, we hold that madagascar should be allowed to solve her own affairs free from outside interference. this is the essential respect without which she cannot live in dignity."

he said: "china abides by the five principles of peaceful co-existence in her relations with all countries.

"that is why we have come here, at the invitation of the chinese government, to put an end to more than a decade of suspicion, mistrust, prejudice and misunderstanding, and to establish on new bases friendly and trustful relations with your country.

"that is also why the weight of evidence and reason is growing with each passing day and we have decided to recognize the government of people's china as the sole representative of the entire chinese people."

the minister added: "with happiness and satisfaction, we welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries exclamation"

in proposing a toast, minister chi peng-fei said: "we have held friendly and sincere talks over the past few days with the distinguished guests on the malagasy delegation on the question of the development of the relations between our two countries and on other questions of common interest, and achieved positive results. as a result of these talks, the two sides have reached agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations, thus opening a new chapter in sino-malagasy relations. premier chou en-lai this afternoon met with the distinguished malagasy guests and had a cordial and friendly conversation with his excellency minister didier ratsiraka. we are deeply convinced that with the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries will certainly be constantly strengthened and advanced on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

chi peng-fei added: "his excellency minister and madame didier ratsiraka and the other distinguished malagasy guests are soon leaving peking on a friendly visit to southern china. i wish you a pleasant journey and good health. i request you, on returning home, to convey the respect and regards of the chinese government and people to the malagasy government and people."

present at the banquet were leading members of other chinese government departments, the peking municipal

revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sung yang-chu, hao chung-shih, li meng-hua, wang lei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, ting hsueh-sung, wang shih-yen, hsieh li-fu, chang tzu-liang, chen chun, ho kung-kai, peng hua, kao chien-chung and hsu li-chin.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Journalists Delegation from Nordic Countries Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

the journalist circle of the chinese capital gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the journalists delegation from the nordic countries. the delegation is headed by sven ebbesen, head of the press bureau of the foreign ministry of denmark; matti kawen, deputy director of the political department, and division chief of the press bureau, of the ministry for foreign affairs of finland; manfred nilsson, chief of the press department of the foreign ministry of sweden, and tim greve, director of the press department of the foreign ministry of norway.

present at the banquet were chu mu-chih, director, and teng kang, deputy director, of hsinhua news agency; chin chao, a leading member of the central broadcasting administration; pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily"; chang ying, deputy director of the information department, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the department of the west european affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry.

present on the occasion were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife, finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife, norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and diplomatic officials of the embassies of the four countries in peking.

upon its arrival in peking by air this afternoon, the delegation was greeted at the airport by teng kang and by peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry and other leading members of the press circle in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Meteorological Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

a chinese meteorological delegation led by chang wen-hsuan, deputy director of the central meteorological bureau, left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the korean hydro-meteorological bureau.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were meng ping, director of the chinese central meteorological bureau, and leading members of departments concerned, including chao yuan-pu, tung tao and yu jo-ping.

present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, and other embassy officials.

Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

a third friendship tourists' group of china left here by train today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the group has wang chih-kuo as its leader and li chao-min as its deputy leader.

the group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned, including li chuan-chung, li keng-hsin and chu ping-yi.

li jae pil, minister-counseller, and joo jin keuk, first secretary, of the korean embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND US

American Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of american friendly personages mr. and mrs. john william powell, and their son, as well as doris brin walker and her husband mason roberson. they had a friendly conversation over the dinner.

present were leading members of chinese organizations tseng han-chou, chen han-sheng, wang chuan-pin, cheng chi-hung and others. rewi alley, a new zealand friend in peking, was also present.

the american guests arrived in peking on october 31 and november 2 respectively for a visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese NPC Standing Committee, State Council Greet 55th Anniversary of October Socialist Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china today sent a message to the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r., warmly congratulating the fraternal soviet people on the 55th anniversary of the october socialist revolution. the message reads as follows:

presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r.,
council of ministers of the u.s.s.r.,

moscow

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the october socialist revolution, we extend warm congratulations to the fraternal soviet people on behalf of the chinese people.

the october revolution is a great proletarian revolution in the history of mankind. the soviet people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat shows that it is more arduous to safeguard

the fruits of revolution than to seize the victory of revolution. the chinese people always treasure their fraternal friendship with the soviet people and sympathize with and support the soviet people in their long, arduous and complicated struggle to safeguard the fruits of victory of the october revolution.

there are now controversies of principle between china and the soviet union, but this should not hinder the normalization of the relations between the two countries. it is the common desire of the chinese and soviet peoples to strictly observe the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence and on this basis settle the important issues in the relations between the two countries, and thus turn the latter into friendly and good-neighbourly relations. the chinese government will, as always, work for the realization of this desire.

standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

state council of the people's republic of china

peking, november 6, 1972

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of October Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the sino-soviet friendship association gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the great october socialist revolution.

attending were soviet ambassador to china and mrs. tolstikov and soviet embassy officials.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting hsueh-sung and chang yang-wu, leading members of the sino-soviet friendship association; li ting-chuan, acting director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and yu hung-liang, tien ping, hsiao teh and chu chuan-hsien, leading members of departments concerned.

the soviet feature film "lenin in 1918" was shown at the reception.

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LITERATURE

Criticism of the "Eternal Theme"

by

Ch'iao Shan (樵杉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

With the incomparably sharp, fighting spearhead of Marxism-Leninism, great leader Chairman Mao has thoroughly criticized, in his brilliant work "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the landlord-bourgeois doctrine of human nature. But in the past thirty years swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang were not resigned to their defeat. They constantly changed their tactics, put on all sorts of camouflage, and continued to peddle the doctrine of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, so as to attain their criminal object of interfering with and opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The so-called theory of the "eternal theme" is just a bastard born of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. As a theoretical pillar supporting the theory of human nature, it must be criticized.

The theme is the soul of a literary work. Marxism holds that the thematic thought of a literary work is a product refined and generalized from material used by the author. It propagates the political line and embodies the political ideals of a particular class. Each class will always demand, in various historical periods and on the basis of the requirements of its political struggle, literary works to give expression to different themes.

Starting from the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang fabricated a so-called "eternal theme" that transcended time and class. They declared that "mankind must have something in common," that "love and death" and "love between parent and child"

is mankind's "common nature," and that literary works must give expression to such "common nature." That is the so-called "eternal theme."

They not only propagated the doctrine of the "eternal theme" in theory, but also put this reactionary doctrine in practice in creative literature. As early as the twenties, someone among the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type already wrote: "When will man's sorrow be extinguished? Wait till the earth flies apart." After the liberation, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type actually went so far as to sing "Though our hair is not the same black color, our hearts are of the same warmth; though we may rarely share the same bed in life, we shall be buried in the same grave in death" and such hackneyed tunes of "love and death." It was an utter exposure of the landlord-bourgeois human nature hidden deep in the soul of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Talks": "Love is a conceptual thing, a product of objective practice." The so-called "love and death" and "love between parent and child" is conditioned by objective practice and by class. Marxism holds that in analyzing the theme of a work, we should trace it to its class and social origin in practical life and, through analysis of the historical and class background of the work, find out the class essence reflected in the work.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang did exactly the opposite. They deliberately obliterated the historical and class background of literary works, extracted the class essence from them, and mixed up all themes which represented different eras and had different class content, labeling them all "the eternal theme" and putting them in the temple of their abstract "common human nature." Their malignant purpose was to win a legitimate position for works that propagated the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, so as to corrupt people's soul, bring about the degeneration of proletarian literature and art into bourgeois literature and art, and prepare public opinion for a capitalist comeback.

Therefore, to recognize or not to recognize the class character of the theme of literary works has become an important distinguishing mark between Marxist class doctrine and the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature.

A review of the development of social history, the evolution of family and marriage, different outlooks on life and death, and the reflection of all these aspects in literature through the ages will make it clear that there is no "common human nature" at all. "There is only concrete human nature, but no abstract human nature. In a class society there is only human nature with class character, but no human nature that transcends class." The so-called "eternal theme" is only a deception by means of which swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang trumpeted the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. Let us now put the three sacred tablets of "love," "love between parent and child," and "life and death," which Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company enshrined in their temple of "common human nature," under the light of the sun, so as to show the landlord-bourgeois brand on them.

Evolution of the Family and Class Character of "Love of the Sexes"

Family is a product of history, and family relations are one kind of social relations. In his "Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State," Engels showed with irrefutable facts that a particular form of family was conformable to a particular stage of social development and a particular social system. The position of the family in society changes with every change of the social system. In a class society, class antagonism determines the antagonism of the character of family. Regarding the class character of family, Marx and Engels pointed out together: "Proletarians have no property. Hence their relationship with their wives and children has nothing in common with the family relations of the bourgeoisie." However, "On what basis is the modern, bourgeois family built? It is built on capital, on private profit-making." We may see clearly from this the class character of family and its evolution. "Love between the two sexes" and "love between parent and child," which belong to the category of family, must necessarily be conditioned by the class character of family.

In a society of private ownership, an individual family is a component unit of the social economy and family relations form a very large part of social relations. Since literature and art reflects social life, it is natural that works of literature and art reflects more of family relations, relations between the two sexes, and relations between parents and their children in a particular stage of historical development. This effectively shows that literary works do not transcend objective, real social life. It also fully shows that literary works conform to the social system and social economic structure, because they all clearly bear the brand of class and time.

To negate the class character of love between the sexes, Chou Yang actually said, "We all thought that kings and emperors were devoid of feeling, but as a matter of fact their feeling was particularly full and rich." "Surely it was possible that Yuan Ti of Han had affection for Wang Chao-chün!" What emperor's "affection"! What sort of affection was that? It was the profligate, shameless, licentious affection of the chief landlord. The truth is that what Chou Yang and his gang wanted to portray was their own licentious life.

Engels said, "The fact that mutual love and admiration between the two parties concerned should rise above everything else and become the basis of marriage has never existed since times immemorial in the practice of the ruling classes. Such a thing exists at most only in romantic stories or in the belittled, oppressed classes." Representative works in the history of Chinese and foreign literature that reflect historical life have attested to the correctness of this statement of Engels. Some of our poems and songs of ancient times reflected the love of the working people. Owing to the severe ideological repression in the long ages of slavery and feudal society, the love of the working people was always regarded as something illegal and was always frustrated and persecuted. Naturally, poetry that reflected such love was slandered and distorted by the guardians of public morals of the

ruling classes. This shows that the love of the working people and literary works that reflected it were not recognized by the exploiting classes and that it had no legitimate position in history.

Literary works devoted more attention to portraying relations between the two sexes in a certain stage of historical development. In his "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," Engels pointed out: "The love of the sexes has acquired such significance and position particularly in the recent 800 years that it has become the axis around which all poetry and song of the period must revolve." The period referred to here was the first 800 years of the Middle Ages of Europe. A large part of the literature of chivalry of medieval Europe was devoted to portraying the knights' pursuit of noble ladies. However, their so-called "love" was only a kind of adultery in which feudal knights and feudal nobles fought for the possession of women. The love of the sexes as depicted in the literature of chivalry has nothing in common with the love of the working people.

In a class society, marriage is a political act to the reactionary ruling classes. They often strengthen their political and economic power through marriage. Marriage and love between the sexes are conditioned by class and are subservient to the interests of a particular class. This fact is reflected in many works in the literary heritage of China and other countries.

Take for instance the marriage of two families of the kingdoms of Shu and Wu as depicted in Romance of Three Kingdoms. The novel based this incident on History of the Three Kingdoms, in which it was recorded: "(Sun Ch'uan) gave away his younger sister to strengthen the alliance. The late Master went to the Capital to see Ch'uan and to make the alliance." However, the story represented the marriage as Sun Ch'uan's trick that involved the use of a beautiful woman and evolved a series of struggles around this incident, deeply reflecting the political character of marriage among the feudal ruling class.

In our representative literary works of the old times, descriptions of marriage and love between the sexes were not isolated or separated from politics, but on the contrary, they were often used as a clue to the storms of class struggle of the old times. For example, "Le Rouge et le Noir," by the 19th century French writer Stendhal, used a love story to reflect the complex struggles during the period of restoration of the Bourbons. That was why the author gave the novel the subtitle of "A Chronicle of 1830."

In Europe, the concept of family began to disintegrate from the 18th century. By the 19th century the disintegration became even more general. At that time "fidelity," "devotion," and "sentiment" between husband and wife as contained in the concept of family were all cast to the wind. Since money could buy anything in a capitalist society, relations of "love" of the bourgeoisie naturally smelled of filthy lucre as a commodity. By then there was no more singing the praise of the "sacred" and "pure" love which the bourgeoisie had idealized. With the decadence and decline of the bourgeoisie and the steady sinking of morals, most of the literary works that dealt with the love

between the sexes at that time exposed the hypocrisy of bourgeois "love." They showed that money had become the dominating factor of love and that freedom of love was just like freedom of buying and selling. These works propagandized sybaritism and regarded adultery and promiscuity as a legitimate phenomenon.

Throughout the history of literature, the love theme may be said to be an indispensable course of the literary dinner of the bourgeoisie. Only at different times different ingredients are used for the dish. Bourgeois love has as its core personal hedonism and represents a strong desire for personal possession. The bourgeoisie use "love" as a stepping stone toward fame and gain, or as a cardiac stimulant to relieve the emptiness in their soul, or as a haven in which they can take refuge from real life struggle, or as opium to drug the spirit of the people.

The representation of "love" in revisionist literature is only peddling of an age-old commodity of the bourgeoisie, but the means employed is even more despicable. The revisionists either advocate class reconciliation and class capitulation through writing about "love," or set "love" and revolution against each other, emphasizing the "contradiction" between "love" and revolution and falsely accusing revolution of the destruction of "love." Modern revisionist literary works are filled with stories of the selling of the body and the soul to a class enemy owing to the "magnetic beauty" of the opposite sex, freely propagandizing the class-transcending love of the sexes. An instance is the poisonous weed "One Generation of Romance" which, following in the footsteps of bourgeois and new and old revisionist literary works, advocates class capitulation through its representation of "love."

A cursory review of the changes in the history of literary representation of love of the sexes will show that the love theme is not anything "eternal" at all, but is entirely conditioned by the times and by class. When Chou Yang and his gang prostrated themselves before the tablet of "eternal love," the litany they chanted was that of the "love" of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. What they did was selling the goods of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature under the banner of "eternity." That was all.

Which Class Enthuses Over the "Love Between Parents and Children"?

The so-called "love between parents and their children" is the second sacred tablet of "eternity" enshrined by Chou Yang and his gang. But the history of development of literature fully shows that "love between parents and their children" is also thematic material entirely conditioned by class and the times. The reason why this theme appeared more often in a certain historical stage in the history of literature can only be found in the historical evolution of the family.

The time when the theme of "love between parents and their children" was predominant in the history of literature was exactly the time when the family was firmly consolidated in the history of social development. It was

a time when means of production were privately owned and the small farmer economy was in a ruling position. The individual family was an economic unit at that time. In a family where paternal authority was the core, the wife and children were the property of the husband and the father. Paternal authority was the highest authority in the family. Works produced in this period that extolled the "love between parents and their children" were closely related to the upholding of the family interests of the class and consolidation of the system of ownership that gave birth to such a family. Only by using the viewpoint of Marxist-Leninist historical materialism can the massive use of the literary theme of "love between parents and children" in the slave, feudal society be explained.

The vast ocean of literary works that depicted the "love between parents and children in the slave, feudal society in the past thousands of years sang the praise of "bone-and-flesh affection" or "filial love." Some of our poetry and song of the old times that expressed "feeling for one's parents" won high praise from feudal men of letters. The "Memorial To the Emperor on Love" of Li Mi, a man of letters of Chin Dynasty, may be regarded as a representative work on the "love between parents and their children" by a Chinese feudal man of letters. However, it did not try to represent "abstract human nature," nor did it transcend class and politics. The memorial set forth the principles of "rule of the world through filial piety in the holy dynasty," and explained that the writer, in refusing to obey orders, was not trying to maintain his loyalty to the previous dynasty. The "Memorial" won the esteem of Szuma Yen, the Emperor Wu of Chin Dynasty. Ultimately Li Mi became a Chin official.

In the long feudal rule in our country, feudal writers have produced many works that sang the praise of acts of filial piety. For example, "The Good Crow Cries at Night," a poem by the T'ang poet Pai Chü-yi, praised the filial piety of a crow who lamented its inability to feed its long dead parent bird. In a class society, the thought of the ruling class is the ruling thought. So, many of the folk literary works of our country in the past centuries extolled the idea of feudal filial piety, and some of them were heavily colored with feudal superstition. All such works helped to consolidate feudal order and uphold feudal morality, so that they became the mouthpiece of feudal principles and ethics.

Our classical novel Dream of the Red Chamber also deals with parent-child relations, but it tells us that Chia Cheng, the defender of feudal principles, had no love for Chia Pao-yü, a renegade against his own class, and would have him beaten to death. The reason why Old Mother Chia, the supreme ruler of the house of Jungkuofu, regarded Pao-yü as the pearl in her palms was because she regarded him as her own property and plaything and also because she hoped he would bring glory to the family of Chia some day and not "waste the blessings of Heaven and the good name of his ancestors."

In the feudal society the parents' love for their children was built on the basis of self-interest. Parents regarded their children as their private property. "Store up grain against famine; bring up children against old age." The parallel position occupied by "grain" and "children" here

vividly illustrates the parent-son relationship in the feudal society. Just as they tilled the land or lent out money at interest, parents brought up children with an eye on future harvest and gain.

Marx and Engels pointed out: "The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and reduced the family relation to a mere money relation." The history of bourgeois literature vividly and graphically demonstrates this most profound conclusion. In the capitalist society in which money nakedly dominates everything else, the "love between parents and children," which the exploiting classes label the "highest form of love of mankind," is submerged in the icy water of selfishness.

"Le Père Goriot," a novel by the French writer Balzac, shows that bourgeois "paternal love" is entirely a pecuniary relationship. Goriot, the principal character in the novel, is "representative of such paternal love." But what sort of feeling was this utterly beautified "paternal love"? Goriot, a big business leader, gave millions to his two daughters to squander, so as to satisfy their insatiable whims, to please them and to gain their "love" in return. Goriot sent them to the upper society with large dowries, so that "he may have two families and be respected and flattered." What difference is there between such "love" and an investment or business deal by the capitalist?

Here let us look again at "Le Rouge et le Noir." When Julien, the hero of the novel, was sentenced to death, his father went to the prison to berate him. Unbearably harassed, Julien suddenly cried, "I have some money saved." Wrote the author: "This ingenious declaration changed the old man's countenan and Julien's position." Julien thereupon sighed bitterly, "So this is paternal love!"

From "Le Père Goriot" and "Le Rouge et le Noir," representative works of the bourgeoisie, the difference between the parent-child relationship of the bourgeoisie and that of the feudal patriarchal society. There are different kinds of "love between parents and their children."

How do the proletariat regard the "love between parents and their children"? A splendid example is set in the three generations of different surnames in "Story of the Red Lantern." These three generations were linked together not by blood or filial ties, but by the revolution. Together they formed a revolutionary family, a fighting group willing to live and die together. The splendid image of the three generations of Li Yü-ho utterly destroys the "bone-and-flesh feelings" and "love between parents and children" of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Und the severest trial, they demonstrated a high proletarian class feeling and affection for one another. Before his execution, Li Yü-ho said to T'ieh-mei: "A proletarian fights all through his life in quest of liberation" and "If you can go home...'settle all accounts' and I shall have nothing to worry about." Thus Li Yü-ho fused the revolutionary ideals in the person of T'ieh-mei. Grandma Li gave a bitter account of the history of the family, urging T'ieh-mei to be a "Red Lantern" successor. Hatoyama tried to soften the revolutionary with the "love between parent and child," but with revolutionary

love the grandma, son, and granddaughter utterly shattered the enemy's plot of attack that exploited human nature. Li Yü-ho said, "They say that there is nothing more momentous than bone-and-flesh love, but I think class love is even more momentous than Mount T'ai." The three generations of grandma, son and granddaughter were relations, comrades-in-arms, and comrades. Li Yü-ho's family is a splendid symbol of "Proletarians of the world, unite!"

Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, parent-child relationship is a brand-new relationship. Engels predicted: "With the transfer of means of production to social ownership, individual families will no longer be an economic unit of society. The private family economy will become a labor department of society. The bringing up and education of children becomes a public enterprise, and society pays equal concern to all children." In our socialist motherland of proletarian dictatorship today, children are no longer brought up against their parents' old age; they are brought up against revisionism. Parents are bringing up their children to be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. Parent-child relationship is a family relationship as well as class relationship and comradely relationship.

In the history of development of literature, where can we find the "eternal theme" of the class-transcending "love between parents and their children"? The so-called "love between parents and their children" is merely a theme enthusiastically propagandized by the feudal landlord class.

Two Utterly Different Outlooks on Life and Death

Veteran counter-revolutionary and renegade Trotsky said that the "fear of death" was common to ancient as well as modern men. Enemy agent and hidden traitor Hsia Yen also said parrot-fashioned: "There is no one who is not afraid of death." These people trumpeted the bourgeois outlook on life and death in an attempt to represent the bourgeois love of life and dread of death as "common nature of mankind." "Life and death" is the third sacred tablet of "eternity" enshrined by Chou Yang and his gang.

The outlook on life and death is an important component part of the world outlook. It is determined by the class stand of each man, and so different classes have different outlooks on life and death. It may be seen from the literary works of the past ages that different classes, having taken a different stand, represented death differently. Generally speaking, as the core of the world outlook of the exploiting classes was individualism, the starting point of all their activities was the "Ego" and their philosophy was a philosophy of survival. Therefore to the exploiting classes death was destruction of the individual and meant terror and disaster. That is why in the history of literature of the exploiting classes death was often identified with tragedy.

The world outlook of the proletariat is exactly the opposite of the bourgeoisie. The proletariat are born in this world exactly for the purpose of burying the criminal system of exploitation. To live and die for the revolution and to dedicate one's everything to the great cause of communism--

that is the proletarian outlook on life and death. The fighting lives of proletarian heroes Chang Ssu-te, Liu Hu-lan, Tung Ts'un-jui, Huang Chi-kuang, Lei Feng, Wang Chieh and others represent "Living in greatness, dying in glory!"

The class character of the outlook on life and death is also clearly proved in the history of Chinese and foreign literature. In ancient Greek drama death was an essential characteristic of tragedy. The heroes of Greek tragedy might wear a halo on their heads, but because they lost in their struggle against social circumstances, which in turn brought destruction of the individual, these works always strove to highlight the terror of death. Many works in China's feudal literature also dealt with the theme of death. To consolidate the feudal rule, trumpeters of the landlord class strove hard to preach the ethics of feudalism. Some works told how defenders of morals of the landlord class died in their defense of feudal ethics and principles, or sacrificed themselves in carrying out the principles of loyalty, filial piety, honor, and righteousness. These works strove to beautify the death of "loyal ministers," "filial sons," "chaste women," and "righteous men," and represented it as a "solemn" and "lofty" event, but nevertheless death was looked upon as a painful suffering. Such death is lighter than a feather.

In ascending the political stage and waging struggle against forces of feudalism, the bourgeois of Europe were feeble. Some tragedies of the Renaissance reflected the progressive character and at the same time the fatal weakness of the humanitarianism of the bourgeoisie of that time. The heroes of these tragedies lacked the strength to struggle against the criminal reality and they fought alone, single-handedly, so that the tragedies very often ended with the failure and death of their heroes. The heroes of some tragedies of the Enlightenment in Germany also ended by dying or committing suicide. This shows that there was no outlet for the individual resistance of the bourgeoisie. It also shows the weakness of the German bourgeoisie and the feebleness of their struggle. When the capitalist system was steadily declining and decaying, the bourgeois realized in their "paradise" that "Although the setting sun is infinitely beautiful, soon it will be dark." Money could even make ghosts work the millstone, but death would strip them of everything. The bourgeois, their bellies full and having nothing better to do, realized that "death is the most important moment of life," that "the normal psychology of a man in the later years of his life is the psychology of being prepared for death." The bourgeois talked about death in their salons, and this became a sort of spiritual consolation to them." Their philosophy was the fin de siecle philosophy. This is the social ideological basis for the prolonged predominance of the theme of death in bourgeois literature since the 19th century.

The revisionists are also advocates of "death" as an "eternal theme." Their works are largely devoted to the theme of death, or spread the horror of death, or propagate fatalistic ideas, so as to drug and enslave the people, in an attempt to make the people yield to the pressure of international imperialism or submit to the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie at home. Modern revisionist works freely peddle such reactionary circumstances which accuse just wars of destruction of a man's everything or in which a man has to sell

his soul in order to live on or for the sake of a loaf of bread. "What is the use of principle when one loses one's head?" This is the outlook on life and death of the modern revisionists.

In the poisonous weeds produced by Chou Yang's gang, the heroes always ended by dying. Moreover, these works always represented the "last minute wavering" of the "heroes" just before their death, thus trying hard to denigrate the proletarian heroes. Through the tragic circumstances of a so-called "old poor peasant," the reactionary movie "Visit To a Relation" strove hard to exaggerate the miseries of war and rabidly opposed the revolutionary war. Yet in turn for the sacrifice of a few in the revolutionary war, there was liberation for the broad masses of people. Revolutionary war is the highest form of revolution.' Lenin said, "Revolution is a great festival for the oppressed and the exploited." Only the class which lost its political power and millions in private property in the revolutionary war would be infinitely sad and extremely hostile to the revolutionary war. "Visit To a Relation" blamed the revolutionary war for causing the death of the father and his son and bringing "misery" to the people. That was exactly the heart's voice of the overthrown exploiting classes.

Proletarian literature has nothing to do with pessimism. The Paris Commune failed, but the song it has left behind is the Internationale, which calls upon the proletariat of the world to unite and smash the old world and create a new one.

The revolutionary model play "Story of the Red Lantern" typically represents the just character of the revolutionary war. It sings the praise of the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed themselves in order to bring a new sun and a new moon to the firmament. In his struggle against the enemy, Li Yü-ho "feared neither death nor hardship." He did not bow his head even under the most savage torture, nor did he change his color when confronted with death. In the face of death, Li Yü-ho hit back at the enemy, saying heroically: "A Communist has a will of steel and looks at death as his home to which he must return." When bidding his relations good-bye on the execution ground, Li Yü-ho, firm with righteousness, revealed the great-heartedness of a proletarian revolutionary fighter: For the sake of the revolution, he was "not afraid of having all his bones broken;" for the cause of the liberation of mankind, he was "not afraid of wearing out the stone bed of prison." If only "the millions of brothers could be relieved from suffering" and the whole class could be liberated, he was "willing to die by having himself smashed to bits." What Li Yü-ho thought of before his execution was this: "When the storm passes, a hundred flowers will bloom in all glory...and red flags will be everywhere," and "When I think of this my confidence increases and my fighting will is stronger than ever." Such a lofty spirit of dedicating one's life to the liberation of mankind is a typical representation of the proletarian outlook on life and death.

The outlook on life and death is a concentrated expression of the world outlook. "To die for the people is to die properly." This is a high generalization of the outlook on life and death of a communist as well as a

a profound criticism of that of the exploiting classes. It may thus be seen that Chou Yang's gang regarded the "eternal" tablet of "life and death" as a protective charm for their renegades and traitors. When they burned their joss sticks before the tablet, the prayer they said was that of the philosophy of survival of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

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Marx and Engels pointed out profoundly in The Communist Manifesto: "Man's ideas, views and conceptions, in one word, man's consciousness, changes with every change in the conditions of his material existence, in his social relations and in his social life." The world is in a state of constant motion and development, with old things dying and new things growing constantly. This is the law of development of all things. Therefore there can be no eternally unchanging and class-transcending ideas and views in the world. The history of development of literature shows that there is no class- and time-transcending "eternal theme" at all. In writing about "the love between the sexes," "love between parents and their children," and "life and death," different writers form different themes because their stand is different and they reflect different class interests. Literary themes have a clear-cut class character. Moreover, the same theme employed by the same class has a different time-color in different stages of historical development. The literary themes of every class will always vanish with the vanishing of the class that gives birth to them. History has pronounced the death sentence on individualism as well as on all literary themes that rest on the ideological foundation of individualism.

In carrying out total dictatorship in the sphere of the superstructure the proletariat must make the most thorough rupture with traditional ideas. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang tried vainly to establish the "eternal theme" which has as its theoretical basis the theory of human nature. Their purpose was to get a position for the traditional idea of private ownership and the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. They aimed at preserving a position for their restoration of capitalism, so they might put everything upside down and make the capitalist system "eternal." However, their efforts, like the effort to fish up the reflection of the moon in the water, will be in vain. In the garden of proletarian literature and art where a hundred flowers bloom in glory, the "eternal theme," the evil offspring of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, will absolutely not be allowed to take root and prosper.

* * *

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Paise Hsien Realistically Strengthens Its Leadership Over Backward Brigades

- It develops the excellent situation of learning from Tachai in agricultural production through investigation and study, through the stepping up of line education and implementation of the Party's policies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

(NCNA Nanning) How can we make backward brigades catch up quickly and promote the penetrating development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production? Paise hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, has acquired some experience in this respect.

During recent years leading members of this hsien, leading a group of cadres, stayed in selected spots deep in backward brigades. Through investigation and study and the strengthening of concrete leadership, they brought about marked changes in a group of backward brigades: Ten of the 36 formerly backward brigades have become advanced ones. In the meantime, 28 of the brigades changed their situation from grain-deficit brigades to grain-surplus ones. Furthermore, a group of production brigades and production teams emerged which exceeded the per-mow output targets set forth in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Many backward brigades have also achieved great development in diversified management, which furnished capital for the expansion of reproduction.

Paise hsien has achieved great development in its movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production since the great proletarian cultural revolution, but some of the production brigades are still in a backward state. In the past, some of the leading cadres in the hsien tried to use the method of grasping advanced brigades to realize an overall production increase in the hsien; but they paid attention only to grasping advanced brigades and adopted the method of leadership over advanced and backward brigades known as "cutting everything with one stroke of the knife" and very few of the principal leading cadres cared to stay at backward brigades to do some hard work. As a result, some of the backward brigades never managed to catch up.

In 1969 the hsien Party committee summed up the experience and lessons learned and decided to change this kind of leadership. Six of the members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and a total of 180-odd cadres in the hsien were sent to "stay in selected spots" in backward brigades under the leadership of the secretary of the hsien Party committee to strengthen the leadership over backward brigade realistically.

In the work of reforming the backward brigades the CCP committee of Paise hsien first of all took care to step up education in ideology and the political line. In 1970 the secretary of the hsien Party committee went

to eight backward production brigades in Lungch'uan commune to stay at selected spots and grasp work. He discovered through investigation and study that the principal problem with these brigades was that some of the cadres failed to implement correctly the guideline of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and slackened their leadership over food grains production. This brought about capitalist tendencies.

The secretary of the Party committee thereupon organized the cadres and commune members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and used actual facts to conduct line education for everybody and to check capitalist tendencies. In the meantime, he also helped these production brigades to implement the Party's rural economic policies conscientiously. As he grasped the production of food grains, he also made rational arrangements to reserve land for the planting of other economic crops. This effectively mobilized the socialist initiative of the masses and brought about quick changes among the backward brigades. During the past three years, these eight backward brigades achieved production increase in food grains, oil, tea and other principal economic crops. In 1971 the total output of food grains was increased by 45.8 percent as compared with that of 1968. In the meantime, the volume of oil-producing teaseeds purchased reached 70,000-odd chin, an increase of 900 percent over that of 1968.

In the work of reforming backward brigades leading cadres of Paise hsien seriously improved their work style, helped backward brigades to develop production according to the actual conditions in the localities and tried to avoid subjectivist mistakes. In the winter of 1970-71 a deputy chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee led a group of cadres to Pailan production brigade, Ssut'ang commune, which was located in a high and cold mountain area. They discovered that in this production brigade the mountains were high, water was lacking, sunshine was scarce and frosting began early. However, in the past the hsien lacked understanding of the actual conditions here and applied the experience of double-crop rice planting of the Yuchiang basin here. This resulted in an output decrease.

From this incident they saw where the problems in the leadership work of the hsien was. So they repudiated idealist transcendentalism, conducted penetrating studies with the local masses and decided to adopt the farming system of alternating corn with intermediate rice crop according to the natural conditions of the locality. Subsequently this brought about great changes in this production brigade in only one year's time: The total output of food grains in 1971 was increased by 78 percent as compared with that of 1970 and the brigade transformed its shortage of food grains into a surplus.

On the basis of Pailan production brigade's experience, the hsien Party committee decided to respect the autonomy of production brigades when it studied measures for production increase, encouraged planting according to local conditions and avoided generalization. Some production brigades placed their principal direction of attack on the increase of per-mow output on the basis of their having little land but good natural conditions. Some production brigades reclaimed land to increase the area of farmland. Good results were obtained from this way of production development according to local conditions.

Leading members of Paise hsien paid special attention to helping backward brigades to learn from Tachai brigade's revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle so as to arouse the backward brigade's ambition to improve themselves. In the past some of the backward brigades thought they did not have favorable conditions and had much difficulty. However, after studying Tachai's spirit, they are now fully confident in catching up with the advanced.

Sanho production brigade of Yunglo commune was located in a mountain area, had poor natural conditions and little land. In the past some commune members thought it very difficult to develop production. But after the hsien sent cadres there to struggle side by side with the commune members and to enhance the Tachai spirit, more than 100 mow of Tachai style terraced fields and a group of water conservation projects were built within the period of three winters and springs. In 1971 the output of food grains was increased by 1.7 percent as compared with 1968. During the past three years more than 2,000 mow of chestnuts, teaseed plants and tung nut trees were planted. In the meantime, income from diversified management was also greatly increased. In this way the backward situation was changed in a big way.

The transformation of backward brigades in this hsien has also promoted advanced brigades and intermediate brigades. In the meantime, they have developed the excellent situation for learning from Tachai in agricultural production in the entire hsien. An increase of food grains production has been achieved throughout the hsien for several consecutive years since 1969. In 1971 the total output of food grains in the hsien was increased by 28 percent as compared with that of 1968.

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OVERSEAS CHINESE

We Are Proud of the Progress Made in the Motherland

- Interviews of overseas Chinese returning to visit the motherland

by

NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1972)

Upon seeing the socialist motherland's prosperity at the 1972 Autumn Export Commodities Fair, many overseas Chinese who had returned to visit China said excitedly: "We are infinitely excited by our motherland's prosperity and we are proud of the progress made in our motherland!

This Is A Cause for the Well-Being of Posterity

At the Hall of Learning from Tachai in Agricultural Production in the Export Commodities Fair there was an exhibition of the typical deeds of Five Star commune, Turfan hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, which transformed nature by diverting water from the snow of the T'ienshan Mountains to irrigate the Gobi. One day shortly after the opening of the Fair, this exhibition drew the attention of an overseas Chinese scholar from America. This old overseas Chinese was a biologist. More than 30 years ago when he was still in China he once conducted a scientific investigation together with a biological group in the part of Turfan Basin where Five Star commune is located today. He was much excited by Five Star commune's deeds of transforming nature.

Five Star commune is located at the edge of a desert where the climate is hot and dry. The average annual rainfall is only 16.6 m.m., whereas the rate of evaporation is as high as 3,000 m.m. Furthermore, the place is often plagued by sandstorms and severe lack of water; therefore it was known as a "Land of Fire." Under the leadership of the Party, commune members of Uighur, Hui and Han nationalities united together and organized prospecting teams to look for water sources in the T'ienshan Mountains. In the valleys of the mountains they found a stream of water made up of melted snow from the mountain.

Beginning from 1963 they spent seven years to build a 100-li ditch across the Gobi, 157 underground ditches to collect subterranean water and a 3,000-li forest belt to stop the wind and erosion by the desert. After this series of struggles, nature as well as Five Star commune was transformed. At present this place has become an oasis and the production of food grains, cotton, grapes and melons achieved increases to a high degree.

After listening to a young local Uighur demonstrator's explanation of the situation, this old overseas Chinese excitedly told the people what he saw

in the "Land of Fire" 30 years ago. He said, at that time this place was a desert without any trees or crops. Even drinking water was difficult to get. It is indeed a miracle that under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party our commune members have turned the snow of T'ienshan Mountains into water and used it to change the Gobi into an oasis. When the demonstrator gave him a pamphlet with color illustrations on Five Star commune's transformation of the Gobi, he held the Uighur youth's hand and said: "I shall take it home and let overseas compatriots look at the new developments in the motherland."

The home town of one of the old overseas Chinese from Southeast Asia was along the Yellow River near Tsinan, Shantung. Some 30 years ago the Yellow River flooded the land but the Kuomintang reactionaries paid no attention to the lives of the people; so he was forced to leave the motherland to wander in foreign lands where he worked as a laborer for more than ten years under the oppression of the colonialists. During this visit of the motherland he made a special trip to his home town. Accompanied by his relatives, he came to a dike along the Yellow River in the suburbs of Tsinan municipality. There he heard his relatives telling him how the people along the Yellow River responded to Chairman Mao's call to "work on the Yellow River well" and how they worked in unison to bring the Yellow River under permanent control. He also saw with his own eyes water conservation projects for harnessing the Yellow River and purified water from the river flowing through the network of irrigation ditches to the farmland which stretched as far as the eye could see.

At this moment, the scene of the Yellow River flood came back to his mind again. Before he left his home town he told the younger generation repeatedly: "It was because of Chairman Mao's good leadership that you can live peacefully along the Yellow River and engage in the building of a new socialist countryside. You must listen to Chairman Mao carefully and make greater contributions to the socialist construction in the motherland and to the cause of promoting the well-being of the posterity."

With Chairman Mao's Leadership, We Shall Definitely Be Able To Build Up the Motherland Well

Many patriotic overseas compatriots saw great numbers of new industrial products in the Export Commodities Fair, which were designed and manufactured by China, and also visited many factories, mines and enterprises of all sizes in various parts of the motherland. In this way they were deeply impressed by the speed of industrial development in the motherland. They felt happy about the progress made in the motherland and highly raised the working class of the motherland for their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and self-improvement.

When an overseas Chinese from Latin America went to visit Loyang municipality he told a fellow overseas Chinese traveler that he had been to Loyang in 1943 and the impression he got at that time was narrow alleys, shabby houses, deserted streets and backward handicraft shops. He said: It is unbelievable that Loyang has changed so completely. Now there are chimneys everywhere and

one tall building after another. Old Loyang has been transformed into a new industrial city. The changes in Loyang demonstrates that we owe everything in the motherland today to Chairman Mao's leadership.

When this overseas Chinese visited the Loyang Tractor Plant he happily told the workers there that "Tungfanghung" tractors which these workers produced were plowing the fields of Latin America. He said, when his Latin American friends heard that he was going to visit China they wanted him to convey their warm regards to the Chinese workers who produce the "Tungfanghung" tractor and thank the Chinese workers for their support of the Latin American people's cause of national liberation and independence.

A group of overseas Chinese from Japan that went to Foshan municipality were very surprised to discover that an ordinary semi-conductor parts plant could use its own equipment to produce high-quality single crystal silicon. They said: Our motherland is young and full of vigor and the people of our motherland are hard working, wise and brave. We believe that under the leadership of Chairman Mao it will not be long before we can build up our motherland to become an even better country.

What A Difference Between the Past and Present!

The living standard of the people in our country has improved greatly as industrial and agricultural production developed. Recently an overseas Chinese who has lived in Southeast Asia for more than 20 years returned to his home town--Tuanfen commune, T'aishan hsien, Kwangtung Province. There he learned that the income of his relatives has been increasing year after year and that they do not have to worry about their living and even have surplus food grains. Furthermore, most of the families have deposits in the bank. He said happily: In the old society so many people pawned their belongings everyday with tears in their eyes, but now they go to the banks happily instead. What a difference between the old society and the new!

Taking advantage of his participation in the Export Commodities Fair, an old overseas Chinese who had lived in Shanghai municipality before the liberation went to Shanghai to visit his relatives. One day he saw group after group of children singing and dancing in the Huangp'u Park, retired old workers strolling leisurely under the shade of the trees and old people practicing shadow-boxing. He was very impressed and said: Shanghai before the liberation was a paradise for the colonialists. As the Kuomintang reactionaries were corrupt and weak, imperialism could do what they liked here and insulted our people as they pleased. At that time there was a sign in front of this park saying, "No Admittance for the Chinese and Dogs" and the streets were filled with unemployed workers and homeless beggars. But now our motherland has stood up in front of the people of the whole world and will never be insulted any longer. Now compatriots in the motherland lead a peaceful and secure life under the matchlessly superior socialist system and everyone contributes his effort to the construction of a socialist motherland. We should recall the past, compare it with the present and thank Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party.

Now group after group of overseas Chinese have completed their visit to various parts of the motherland. Before they left the motherland they all indicated repeatedly that they wanted to show their greatest respect and warmest regards to the people who work diligently on various fronts in the motherland to speed up the transformation of the motherland from a state of backwardness.

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SPARE-TIME STUDY

Northwest China Village Outstanding in Spare-Time Study

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 8, 1972)

the kanshan production brigade, located in a remote mountainous village in southern kansu province, northwest china, has been cited for its good record in spare-time study since its first winter school in 1952.

many of its illiterate adult members who could not go to school before liberation have learned to read and write. some have already reached junior middle school level.

except for a landlord and a geomancer, all the villagers were illiterate before liberation.

with liberation came land reform, and the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the country politically and economically under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao. a primary school and a middle school were set up for the children, and evening schools and literacy classes opened for adults.

when the first evening school opened in the winter of 1952, the landlords sneered that it would be "short-lived". years passed, the evening studies carried on, and more and more peasants learned to read and write.

the brigade party branch pays great attention to ensuring that all the women members can study too. it encourages the women to study for the revolution, and at the same time organized nurseries and tailoring groups to lighten women's housework. a party branch committee member was assigned to help with the women's spare-time study. all young and middle-aged women in the brigade are now in spare-time study classes. a 73-year-old grandmother has learned more than 400 characters from her grandson.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade organized the masses to study chairman mao's writings, agricultural science and elementary public health knowledge. through these studies, the brigade has trained its own agro-technicians, forestry workers and weathermen. scientific experimental activities have grown. since 1970, the brigade has done scientific research in 12 subjects and introduced 60 varieties of good strains of wheat, maize and potato. many gullies and slopes were changed into terraced fields. per-hectare grain yield last year was four times the pre-liberation figure.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

"Botanical Kingdom" in Southwest China

- Third of series on Hsishuang Panna

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 7, 1972)

green all the year round, hsishuang panna on china's southwestern tip has prospered as a "botanical kingdom".

the acreage sown to tea and tropical and sub-tropical economic plants averages one mou (0.07 hectares) per capita in the area. compared with pre-liberation days, tea plantations have expanded several fold. some 26,600 hectares are sown to 300 newly introduced tropical and sub-tropical plants, including those from southeast asia, africa and latin america.

favoured by nature, the climate here 1,000 to 1,300 metres above sea level suits the growth of tea shrubs, and areas below that altitude are ideal for tropical and sub-tropical plants. liberation in 1949 brought a new life to the multi-national people who became masters of the country and to the economy freed from the shackles of feudal ownership.

in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people's communes expand the acreage of industrial crops alongside increasing grain production. the state provides technical advice and help. large numbers of scientists and technical personnel have carried out investigations, experiments, cultivation and research in hsishuang panna to provide rural communes with technical guidance, seeds and saplings. tropical botanical gardens, research institutes, experimental stations for medicines and tea growing and state farms have been set up.

with help from these scientific institutions, one production brigade of 74 families in chinghung commune worked for five years and turned 4.3 hectares of wood near the village into a herbal garden specializing in 15 kinds of valuable chinese medicinal herbs. it has sold to the state some five tons of crude drugs and provided neighbouring communes with more than 10,000 medicinal plants. another production brigade with over 100 households planted 20 hectares to rubber trees in seven years and began to tap latex this year.

last year, hsishuang panna tea growers sold to the state 12 times as much of the famous pu-erh black tea as it produced in pre-liberation days. over 50 hills in this autonomous chou have been planted to tea. with the democratic reform and then the establishment of socialist collective ownership, production shot up.

old tea gardens have been improved and new ones opened. modern state tea processing factories have been set up in the area and workshops making semi-finished tea in tea growing communes and brigades.

teak, oil palm and rubber trees have been planted, wild plants domesticated and new varieties acclimatized. about 100 medicinal herbs, including betel nut, pepper, cinnamon and cinchona, are planted to large areas. chinghung county alone planted some 70 hectares to medicinal herbs. menghai county is producing eleven times the amount of camphor it turned out in pre-liberation days.

wild lac, widely used in industry, is now cultivated. production of fibre plants and plants for deriving essential oils increased. cane sugar output increased a dozen fold. tropical and sub-tropical fruits like coconuts, mangoes, bananas, pineapples and pomelos have increased anywhere from several times to several dozen fold.

Thriving Local Industry

- Fourth in series on "Hsishuang Panna Today"

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 8, 1972)

southwest china's hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou, industrially blank before liberation, now has 37 state-owned factories and more than one hundred other small enterprises run by people's communes and brigades.

they include machinery, power, chemical fertilizer, tea processing, sugar refining, drugs, paper making and coal mining.

the number of workers is more than 4,500 including all nationalities in the area.

built with state aid, these factories and enterprises mainly produce for agriculture in line with chairman mao's principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy.

the plants provide more than one hundred thousand pieces of farm implements every year for mountain areas to meet their needs in building terraced fields while producing more fertilizer and farm machines for many communes and brigades on the plains where rice is grown twice a year instead of once as formerly. last year nearly 3,000 engines were produced for planting, harvesting, threshing and milling rice.

enterprises handling rubber, tea, sugar, and pulp for paper making were set up where these raw materials are produced. this raised their enthusiasm for diversifying the economy. the collective economy has been strengthened, the commune members' income increased, and the worker-peasant alliance consolidated.

because of these factories, the local materials are used more fully. the area is noted for its "pu erh" black tea. but before liberation not all the leaves were picked. now modern equipment and technique have been adopted. apart from a mechanized tea processing plant, preliminary processing centres have been set up in tea growing centres. two mechanized sugar refineries are daily dealing with 400 tons of sugar cane.

the small commune or brigade-run factories were built mainly by the collective strength with necessary help from the local government to supplement state-owned factories. they produce chiefly to meet the needs of the local people, directly serving agriculture and the people's life. more than one hundred small power stations are run by the communes and brigades while a power station of chinghung county with a generating capacity of 3,000 k.w. has been newly built and gone into operation. many villages in the area are using electricity for lighting and small power machines.

special efforts have been made to train minority workers in building up local factories. educated by party organizations and helped by old han workers, the minority workers have made rapid progress politically and technically. some have been admitted into the chinese communist party and more and more are taking leading positions.

tamula is a worker of chino nationality in a county farm machinery making and repair plant. helped by the plant party organization and old han workers, tamula studied very hard and soon became an advanced worker with high class consciousness and technique. now tamula is a leading member of the plant. the plant was once given a rush order for a number of threshers. it was very difficult to fulfil this order in the time set. tamula gave a strong leadership, calling on the workers to launch a campaign to increase production for the peasants. the plant fulfilled the task in time and the peasants praised the workers.

this plant also sents many workers each year to help the communes or brigades build small power stations, repair farm machinery and train their own operators and maintenance workers. chou hsing-hsien of tai nationality, an electrician, is one of them. in the past three years, he spent most of his time touring the countryside where he established profound friendship with the commune members. he recently finished installing a 30 kw hydroelectric power station for a production team of hani nationality. the team members sang and danced when the station began operation.

HANDICRAFTS

Northwest China Handicraft Art Makes New Progress

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 8, 1972)

the 2,000-year-old art of carved lacquer in tienshui of northwest china's kansu province has attained higher artistry with the introduction of new techniques and themes during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this carved lacquer is noted for its unique technique of engraving designs and filling in the background to set off the designs. now craftsmen have evolved such new techniques as making bodiless lacquerware and inlaying designs of ivory and stone carving.

this handicraft art involves elaborate and complicated processes. from preparing the base to the finished article, there are 200 processes of carving, lacquer-coating, inlaying and painting in gold. it is lustrous and durable and has high resistance to acids, corrosive and hot water.

during the cultural revolution works portraying socialist construction and workers, peasants or soldiers have been added while many traditional themes continue to be made. representative is a wall panel presenting a bustling scene of the national pace-setting tachai brigade in transforming nature. now screens, side tables and other big articles are made, as against some 20 kinds of carved lacquerware in 200 specifications, mostly small objects such as vases and plates, prior to the cultural revolution.

before liberation the handicraft was declining as old artisans shifted to other jobs to eke out a living. following liberation, the government helped revive the craft. veteran artisans were located and a carved lacquer studio manned by 200 craftsmen was set up. new buildings have been added to keep pace. young carvers have been trained. graduates from art colleges help design and paint in the studio, thus bringing the craft to a new level.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

South China Province Makes Good Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 7, 1972)

industrial waste is being turned to good use on a large scale in kwangtung province, south china. this also helps reduce pollution.

a major sugar producer in china, kwangtung is using bagasse to make paper, pulp for synthetic fibres and furfural. filter cakes, cinders and slag from sugar refineries, which were previously dumped into rivers or on farm land, are being used to produce cement and cinder bricks, refine iron and steel.

similarly, waste gases from the refineries are used in the manufacture of dry ice and calcium carbonate, while waste liquids from paper mills are turned into adhesives and fertilizer.

more than 100 workshops have been added to kwangtung's large and medium-sized sugar refineries for multiple use of material. they turn out more than 40 kinds of products.

salt fields along kwangtung's coasts are making potassium chloride, bromine, fertilizer and many other products from residual brine.

phosphate fertilizer plants in the province have built 28 blast furnaces and nine electric furnaces to make iron and steel, using acid waste as raw material. some of the plants have recovered fluorine from such waste and used it in making cryolite, sodium fluorosilicate and other products.

party organizations in kwangtung's industrial departments pay great attention to the utilization of waste material. many enterprises have set up three-in-one groups, consisting of workers, technicians and leading cadres, to conduct scientific experiments for this purpose.

incomplete statistics from the chemical, light, metallurgical and building materials industries of kwangchow show that they completed 620 projects last year for multiple use of material. they recovered more than 100 kinds of chemicals and metals.

a three-in-one group in a kwangchow chemical works designed a simple and inexpensive dust-remover to recover coal dust through a water filter. it eliminates air pollution caused by smoke.

COAL MINING

Old Coal Mines Rejuvenated

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 7, 1972)

the more than 70-year-old tsaochuang coal mines in east china's shantung province which had only three flooded shafts and two poor pits at the time of liberation have become a coal base with 20 pairs of shafts in operation.

total output in the six years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution is more than the amount for half a century before 1949.

verified coal reserves are more than 130 times the accepted pre-liberation figure.

noted for its coking coal, the mines located between the yimeng mountains and weishan lake cover a coal field of 500 square kilometres.

the place was a scene of depression before liberation. the miners dug coal with hand picks and moved it in baskets on their backs, suffering untold misery.

after liberation the miners became masters of the mines and quickly rebuilt the old shafts and opened new ones. step by step, they mechanized or semi-mechanized such major operations as tunnelling, cutting, transport ant hoisting to eliminate strenuous labour and introduced new methods of mining. one of the mines has a giant china-made automatic hoist with silicon controlled rectifier power supply, which has been in safe operation for over a year.

shafts are well-ventilated and have improved equipment. in driving a tunnel, a mine in 1967 first scored the success of 2,880 metre ventilation with a single auxiliary fan and a single rubber-coated air duct. this year another mine set a new record of 3,795 metres, bringing china's technique in long-distance ventilation to a new height.

the taochuang mine had been a small coal pit. now it is a big one with an annual output of over one million tons. last year the miners proposed to open a new-discovered coal seam about 580 metres underground by hydraulic mining. with the support of the leadership and help from other units, the miners finished installing the equipment in just four months. over the past year, daily output has kept at more than a thousand tons. with hydraulic mining, the taochuang mine is now twice as efficient. it overfulfilled last year's state plan. and this year it has topped its production target every month.

in taochuang alone, more than 2,000 leading members at all levels have come from among the miners since liberation. the deputy secretary of the mine party committee is one. he was a miner when a child. after taochuang was liberated, he was sent to study in a coal mining school. over the past dozen years he has been a leader responsible for tunnelling, cutting and management. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he and some other miners improved a work method that doubles efficiency. now cadres like him comprise over 90 per cent of the leading members of the tsaochuang mines.

LAND FOR AGRICULTURE

Northwest China Industry Saves Land for Agriculture

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 8, 1972)

one of the chief concerns of industrial departments in northwest china's kansu province in building factories is how to save land for agriculture and, wherever possible, create land for it.

they do this in the interest of rural communes in accordance with the general principle laid down by chairman mao for developing the economy: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

the original plan for a metallurgical plant called for the use of 46.7 hectares of good farmland. leading members of the building company consulted the poor and lower-middle peasants and invited them to join in the surveying. the plant was finally built on hillside, without taking over a single hectare of cultivated acreage.

in another case, the company saved half the required area of farmland by shifting the site of a factory scores of metres nearer a hillside and decreasing the open space between workshops. that change, which saved 14 hectares of farmland, was based on repeated discussions by the building workers.

by straightening a river bend, an engineering bureau created 46.7 hectares of land for a people's commune, several times more than the area occupied by a project.

during construction of a key industrial project, another building company noticed that water from a river was encroaching on the land of a nearby brigade. the workers threw up two dams in their spare time and helped create 32 hectares of land with river silt, 2.5 times the farmland taken over by the project. this ensured one mou (one fifteenth

of a hectare) of irrigated land per capita for six teams of the brigade.

the building departments in kansu also help farming in other ways. one building company has transformed 21.3 hectares of alkaline fields by watering it with waste liquid with a slightly acid content. some alkaline land, which formerly gave 0.8 tons of grain per hectare, produced 4.35 tons in 1971.

apart from saving 7.5 hectares and creating 13.3 hectares of farmland for nearby brigades, one engineering bureau putting up a factory enlarged the storage capacity of a reservoir it was to build from 6,000 to 8,000 tons, so that the reservoir could help irrigate 20 hectares of arid farmland. moved by this aid, the local poor and lower-middle peasants helped build the factory so that it was completed in 7 months as against the scheduled 18 months.

FISHERMEN

East China Fishermen Improve Living Standards

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 7, 1972)

fish output in east china's choushan islands now is six times that in pre-liberation days. the fishermen's living standards are higher, their income having risen three times since early post-liberation days.

today 90 per cent of the fisherman families live in tile-roofed houses. most of the inhabited islands have electricity that reaches many families. thanks to the rise in income, total sales of consumer goods on the islands in 1971 were 2.2 times those of 1957.

situated south of the yangtze river mouth and east of hangchow bay, the choushan islands cover 14,000 square nautical miles, with more than 600 big and small islands well-known for their favourable fishing grounds.

exploited by local fishing despots and capitalists before liberation, fishermen on the islands lived in extreme poverty often subsisting on wild vegetables and grass roots. the islands were liberated in 1950. under the leadership of the communist party and the government, they got organized and set up fishing people's communes in 1958. state aid has helped raised the level of mechanization of fishing in the past dozen years. now the choushan islands have 2,800 motorised fishing

junks and a large amount of modern fishing equipment. plastic nets, net-hauling machines and shoal detecters and tele-communication equipment are in use.

in recent years they have expanded the production of edible seaweed, purple laver and other marine products. this year the fishermen raised more than 1,000 hectares of edible seaweed, which produced 5,000 tons.

to improve the fishermen's living standards, the state raised the purchase prices for marine products on several occasions. large and small croakers, cuttle fish and hail-tail fish have been purchased at higher prices in recent years than in the early post-liberation days. the purchase price for large croakers is 2.5 times that of 1952. this alone raised the fishermen's annual income by about ten million yuan. at the same time the price of fishing equipment is gradually reduced. diesel oil is now 42 per cent cheaper than in 1957. in order to serve fishing production, supply and marketing companies were set up on the islands to bring fish to port and consumer goods to the fishermen.

many shops selling consumer goods and grain and post offices have been set up everywhere. state, commune and production brigade run enterprises were established. culture, education and health have developed rapidly. there were only three middle schools and 200 primary schools in the early post-liberation days. now there are 114 middle schools and 840 primary schools. a marine products institute was set up and many children of fishermen have entered colleges. hospitals have been set up by the administrative region, counties and many communes.

the shenchiamen fishing port in the central part of the choushan islands had no industry before liberation except a few smithies, bamboo plaiting and other handicraft workshops for repairing fishing boats. now it has more than 40 factories and other enterprises including a power plant, a shipyard, an aquatic food factory, and a machinery plant. neat wharves were built with level roads flanked by department stores, hotels, bookstores and cinemas. during the fishing season, thousands of fishing boats from chekiang, kiangsu and shanghai gather in the wharves and in rough weather many fishermen take rest in the towns.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Yeh Chien-ying, Li Teh-sheng, Chang Tsai-chien Hold Talks with Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Led by Beqir Balluku

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., today held talks with the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania with beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, as its leader, and hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, as its deputy leaders.

the talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

present at the talks on the albanian side were members of the delegation, including mendu backa, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, sul domi, commander of the artillery, abdi mati, commander of the navy, kristaq janko, commander of the air defence forces, and abaz fejzo, commander of the armoured corps; and albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo.

among those present on the chinese side were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese p.l.a., chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and fan cheng-tso, interpreter.

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Chang Tsai-chien, Keng Piao Meet Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Led by Comrade Beqir Balluku

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, chang tsai-chien and keng piao this evening met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the friendship military delegation of the albanian people's republic with comrade beqir balluku as its leader and comrades hito cako and rahman pertlaku as its deputy leaders.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation, including mendu backa, sul domi, abdi mati, kristaq janko and abaz fejzo.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here were present.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members, including li chiang, han tsung-cheng, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chu kai-yin, lu kuei, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien, fan cheng-tso and lien cheng-pao.

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Albanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng and pai hsiang-kuo this evening met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the albanian government trade delegation with comrade kico ngjela as its leader and comrade theohar fundo as its deputy leader.

present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and members of the albanian government trade delegation comrades spiro rusha, myzafer rasa and reshat sinemati.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned comrades li chiang, han tsung-cheng, ku ming, wang ming-hsiu, wan pin, chu chuan-hsien, fan cheng-tso, tao miao-fa and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

layachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria, and the algerian government delegation he is leading concluded their friendly visit in peking and left here by air this morning for the democratic people's republic of korea on a friendly visit.

present at the airport to see them off were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the departments concerned, including yang shou-shan, tsao ke-chiang, li pin-chou, hsi yeh-sheng, li hsi-fu, wang chih-fan, lu hsueh-chien and chang hsing-chiao, and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

also present were chaieb taleb-bendiab, algerian ambassador to china, and embassy officials, and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and han ju ro, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth on Cambodia's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai sent a message today to samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth, most warmly congratulating them on the 19th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia.

the message reads as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia, we wish, on

behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend our warmest congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and to the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union and the fraternal cambodian people.

the cambodian people have a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism. under the outstanding leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, the heroic cambodian people have over a long period waged resolute struggles against the acts of subversion, interference and aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. in the past two years, in particular, the cambodian people, who are rallied closely around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, have fought bravely in defiance of brute force, won splendid victories in all fields and dealt very heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, setting a brilliant example of a small nation daring to resist big-power aggression and making important contributions to the three indochinese peoples' cause of unity against u.s. imperialist aggression and the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the world.

at present, the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is advancing victoriously. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia is becoming ever stronger with fighting; the liberated areas are being daily consolidated and expanded; and the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia are enjoying an increasingly high prestige in the international arena. the lon nol traitorous clique is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and is on the verge of collapse. we firmly believe that the cambodian people, fighting in unity with the vietnamese and lao peoples under the banner of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, will surely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and bring about the independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and prosperity of their fatherland.

the chinese people are the cambodian people's close comrades-in-arms and brothers. resolutely following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people pledge to be the powerful backing of the cambodian people and give all-out support and assistance to your struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china,

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 8, 1972

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Official Fetes Chinese Scientists

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 6, 1972)

dr. aurele beaulnes, secretary of the canadian ministry of state for science and technology, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the chinese scientists' delegation with pei shih-chang as head and pai chieh-fu as deputy head.

present at the luncheon were p. tremblay, associate under-secretary of state of the department for external affairs; dr. j.r. whitehead, dr. a. desmarais and dr. pierre bourgault, assistant secretaries of the ministry of state for science and technology; a.t. davidson, assistant deputy minister of environment; dr. j.h. chapman, assistant deputy minister of communications; c.h. smith, assistant deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, and other officials of the canadian government.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present at invitation.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

last night, r. collins, assistant under-secretary of state of the department for external affairs, gave a dinner here in honour of the chinese scientists' delegation.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Reception
for Chinese Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang gave a reception here tonight for the visit to canada of the chinese scientists delegation.

among those present at the reception were aurele beaulnes, secretary of ministry of state for science and technology; dr. j.r. whitehead and dr. p. bourgault, assistant secretaries of the ministry; dr. maurice leclair and dr. a.b. morrison, deputy minister and assistant

deputy minister of the department for national health and welfare; s.b. williams, deputy minister of agriculture; j. austin and c.h. smith, deputy minister and assistant deputy minister of the department of energy, mines and resources; r. collins, assistant undersecretary of state of the department for external affairs; j.h. chapman, assistant deputy minister of the department of communications; a.t. davidson, assistant deputy minister of the department of the environment; and other senior officials of the canadian government.

hsu chung-fu, counsellor, and fang yin, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy were also present.

ambassador yao kuang and a. beaulnes proposed toasts at the reception. ambassador yao said that since setting foot on canada, the chinese scientists delegation has been accorded warm welcome and friendly hospitality by the government and the scientists of canada.

he said, "it is our deep conviction that the exchange of visits between the scientists of our two countries and their learning from each other will certainly increase the mutual understanding between scientists of our two countries, and is bound to help promote further exchanges and development of science and technology of our two countries, thus making a new contribution to the strengthening of relations between china and canada and to the enhancement of friendship between our two peoples."

beaulnes said that the prospects of scientific exchanges between the two countries were good. he was looking forward to further consolidation of friendship between scientists of the two countries and will do his best towards this end.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys to China Visit Chungking and Wuhan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry, diplomatic envoys of 30 countries to china and their wives, and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking and his wife visited chungking in southwest china's szechwan province and wuhan in central china's hupeh province from november 2 to 6. they were accompanied by ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wang hai-

jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and comrades lin chia-mei and wang hao. they had a boat excursion to the yangtze gorges.

during their visit, they were given a warm and friendly reception by leading members of departments concerned of the szechwan and hupeh provincial revolutionary committees and the chungking and wuhan municipal revolutionary committees, and local people.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

the delegation of the ethiopian chamber of commerce wound up a friendly visit here and left by air today for kwangchow before going home. leader of the delegation is tedla desta, acting president of the chamber.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

on hand was makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

the delegation arrived here on november 3. it held business talks with chinese national import and export corporations, visited factories, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ITU

Chinese Delegation to 5th Meeting of International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee of ITU Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

an 11-member chinese delegation to attend the fifth plenary meeting of the international telegraph and telephone consultative committee of the international telecommunication union left here for geneva by air today. head of the delegation is liu yuan and adviser to the delegation is liang chia-cho. after the meeting, the delegation will make a study of the i.t.u.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were shen kuang and liu cheng-ching, deputy directors of the chinese telecommunications administration.

CHINA AND ITALY

Leader of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Group to Italy Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

wang yao-ting, leader of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to italy, returned to peking by air yesterday.

among those greeting him at the airport were li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun so-chang and chao li-hsiang, leading members of departments concerned; and chang tzu-chuan, deputy leader and secretary general of the exhibition group who had returned here earlier.

Italian Guest Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

e. martino, head of the economic delegation of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china and the italian chamber of commerce to china, wound up his visit to peking and left for kwangchow by air today before going home.

the italian guest arrived in peking on november 4 after attending china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow. wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a dinner here in honour of e. martino. folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Kingston

(NCNA-English Kingston, Nov. 7, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to jamaica.

this is the first chinese delegation to visit this beautiful caribbean island country since the founding of the people's republic of china.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by wills o. isaacs, jamaican minister of commerce and consumer protection, anthony spaulding, minister of housing, dudley thompson, minister of state in the prime minister's office, maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of finance, carlton alexander, former president of the jamaican chamber of commerce and managing director of grace, kennedy and company ltd of kingston, other jamaican officials, prominent figures from industrial and commercial circles, and representatives of overseas chinese in jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Japanese Nagasaki Prefectural Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted the japanese nagasaki prefectural friendship delegation here this evening.

leader of the delegation is kanichi kubo, governor of nagasaki prefecture, and deputy leader of the delegation is sakunosin hayashida, chairman of the nagasaki prefectural assembly.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. kuo mo-jo and kanichi kubo proposed toasts to the lasting friendship between the people of china and japan.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned chin su-cheng and shan ta-chi.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Malagasy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today under the title "warmly greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malagasy". the editorial reads in full as follows:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the malagasy republic have, after friendly talks, decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. this fully conforms with the common interests and desire of the peoples of the two countries. on this we express our warm congratulations.

despite the great distance between the two countries, malagasy was, historically, one of the african countries with which china had the earliest friendly contacts. the friendship between the two peoples has solid foundations. we have both suffered from imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression; today we are both confronted with the same tasks of struggle. the two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle. we are glad to note that since its formation last may, the new malagasy government headed by general ramanantsoa has taken positive steps in promoting the relations between the two countries. the malagasy delegation led by foreign minister didier ratsiraka has made a long trip to visit china upon invitation, contributing to the growth of the friendly ties between the two countries. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malagasy manifests a new development in the friendship between the chinese people and the tens of millions of african people.

the malagasy people have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggles. they achieved independence in 1960 after a protracted, unrelenting struggle to free themselves from the colonial domination of imperialism. since then, the industrious and courageous malagasy people have carried on the fight to safeguard their fruits of victory. of late, the new government backed by the malagasy people has taken a series of measures to develop the national economy and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. the malagasy people are bound to achieve new successes on their road of advance.

at present, the situation in africa is excellent. together with the other peoples of the world, the african people are carrying on an unremitting struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers and against racial

discrimination and apartheid. the handful of racists in south africa, south rhodesia and other places are more isolated than ever. not long ago, the malagasy government has solemnly declared its support for the african national liberation movement, its severance of all contacts with the white racist regime of south africa and its sympathy with the struggles of the vietnamese and arab peoples. this fully demonstrates the spirit of mutual support of the african peoples and the spirit of unity against imperialism of the afro-asian peoples.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the chinese sacred territory. any conspiracy to create so-called "two chinas," "one china, one taiwan," "one china, two governments" or other similar plots will never come to pass. we are determined to liberate our territory taiwan province.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malagasy has opened broad prospects for the friendly relations between the two countries. we are convinced that with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries, the friendship between china and malagasy based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence is bound to further develop.

Malagasy Foreign Minister and Delegation Leave Peking for Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and his wife and the malagasy delegation he is leading left here for central china's city of changsha by special plane this morning.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua; vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, ho kung-kai, han hsu, hsi yeh-sheng and lu hsueh-chien.

present was hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malagasy was signed yesterday. the establishment of diplomatic relations marks a new page in the friendship between the people of the two countries

and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. today, when foreign minister ratsiraka and the other distinguished malagasy guests left here for a visit to other parts of china, foreign minister chi peng-fei warmly shook hands with them to bid them farewell and asked minister ratsiraka, upon returning home, to convey the chinese people's greetings and regards to the malagasy people.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, is accompanying the delegation on its visit to changsha and other parts of china.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

a government delegation of the islamic republic of mauritania flew in peking this evening via shanghai for a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research.

the mauritanian guests were welcomed at the airport by ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments chou chueh, chou jung-kuo, kao ming-ching, lu hsueh-chien, sun shu-ping and liu mei-ping.

other arrivals were mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, and chen hsien, a leading member of the state planning commission, who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the guests.

also present at the airport were officials of the mauritanian embassy here and their wives.

when the mauritanian distinguished guests stopped over in shanghai, they were met and seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania received feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, at the presidential palace today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Football Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

the nepalese football delegation led by indra bickram shah, member of the executive committee of the nepal football association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home today.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from changsha on november 3. the kwangtung provincial football association gave a banquet on november 5 in honour of the delegation. while in kwangchow, the nepalese footballers played friendly matches with the kwangtung youth team and tibet team. chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, saw the matches. the fine skill and sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries won the spectators' warm applause.

during their stay in kwangchow, the nepalese friends visited china's current export commodities fair and a rural people's commune and went sightseeing in the city.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, tientsin, shanghai and wuhan and was warmly welcomed by local people.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned and football players.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Queen of Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

hao teh-ching, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of the netherlands, presented his letter of credence to her majesty queen juliana of the netherlands at ten bosch palace yesterday, according to a report from the hague.

queen juliana had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were w. schmelzer, minister of foreign affairs of the netherlands, and van lynden, grand master of the queen's house hold.

ambassador hao teh-ching called on schmelzer on november 3.

the chinese ambassador left peking on october 31 and arrived in the hague on november 2.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of People's Bank and Bank of China Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

a five-member delegation of the people's bank of china and the bank of china led by fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china and deputy general manager of the bank of china, left here for pyongyang by air today at the invitation of the central bank and the commercial bank of the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including liu hung-chang, wang ping-chien, keng tao-ming and li pin-chou.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy here.

Delegation of People's Bank and Bank of China Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 7, 1972)

a five-member delegation of the people's bank of china and the bank of china led by fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china and deputy general manager of the bank of china, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to korea.

they were met at the airport by chi jang hyok, deputy managing director of the central bank of korea, and kim ung chol, deputy governor of the commercial bank of korea.

chang shu-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Chinese Meteorological Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 7, 1972)

the chinese meteorological delegation led by chang wen-hsuan, deputy-director of the central meteorological bureau, arrived here today.

paek ok hyon, acting director of the korean hydro-meteorological bureau, welcomed the delegation at the railway station.

chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 7, 1972)

the third chinese friendship tourists' group to korea with wang chih-kuo as leader and li chao-min as deputy-leader arrived here today.

it was met at the railway station by han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and kang ung jong, secretary-general of the korea-china friendship association.

chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Li Yung-ting Calls on Norwegian Minister of Commerce and Shipping

(NCNA-English Oslo, Nov. 7, 1972)

li yung-ting, head of the chinese delegation to the oslo economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, called on hallvard eika, norwegian minister of commerce and shipping, this morning after the exhibition closed. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were kristian brinch, secretary-general of the norwegian ministry of commerce and shipping, and chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal received wang chin-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to senegal, in daker yesterday, according to a report from the city.

president senghor had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Doctors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

well-known swiss doctors professor f. saegesser, professor t. rentchnick, professor l. eckmann and professor m. gemterle, and mr. andre guex arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the ministry and representatives of peking medical circles, including hsu shou-jen, huang kuo-chun, wang chang-yen and li pao-jung.

Chinese Postal Delegation Arrives in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 7, 1972)

a postal delegation of the people's republic of china led by chiao wei-chung, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts, arrived here yesterday. the delegation will attend the annual meeting of the consultative council for postal studies of the universal postal union to be held in berne and pay a friendly visit to switzerland.

it was met at the airport by wang chung-li, acting representative of the permanent mission of china to the united nations office at geneva and to other international organizations in switzerland.

the delegation arrived in berne by train the same evening. it was met at the railway station by f. bourquin, director general of posts and tele-communications of the swiss ministry of transport and tele-communications and electric power, marqugerat, vice-director of the ministry and swiss organization representative to the meeting of the universal postal union, and herzog, manager for mail promotion of the swiss air company.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was also present at the railway station.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 7, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team left here today for mauritius for a friendly visit. the team with chao chih-ching as leader and kuo shih-kung as deputy leader has concluded a fortnight's friendly visit to tanzania.

yesterday evening, the chinese table tennis team played its last match with the tanzanian table tennis team in the tanzanian national stadium.

among the more than 1,000 spectators watching the games were tanzanian minister for national education chiwanga and his wife, minister for communications and work lusinde, minister for information and broadcasting mwakawago, principal secretary in the ministry for national education meena, chairman clemens and secretary general rugaihuruza of the tanzanian table tennis association, as well as other government officials and tanzanian table tennis players.

also watching the games were chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen, diplomatic envoys of many countries to tanzania and representatives of southern african liberation movements here.

the match proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the sincere friendship and sportsmanship shown by the players of the two countries were repeatedly applauded by the spectators. the remarkable progress and achievements scored by the tanzanian players since they attended the first afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last year and since the setting up of the tanzanian table tennis association earlier this year, left deep impressions upon the chinese table tennis players and the spectators.

the chinese table tennis team concluded its friendly visit to tanzania today. present at the airport to see the team off were general secretary of the tanzanian national sports council dossi, chairman of the tanzanian table tennis association clemens as well as other government officials and table tennis players.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark October Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1972)

v.s. tolstikov, ambassador of the soviet union to china, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 55th anniversary of the october revolution.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department tien wei-hsin, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu, and leading members of departments concerned tsai hung-chiang, ting hsueh-sung, chang ying-wu and li ting-chuan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

also present were l.f. ilyichev, head, and v.g. gankovsky, deputy head, of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, and mrs. gankovsky.

END

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